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The Hongkong Telegraph

VOL. V NO. 253

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1950.

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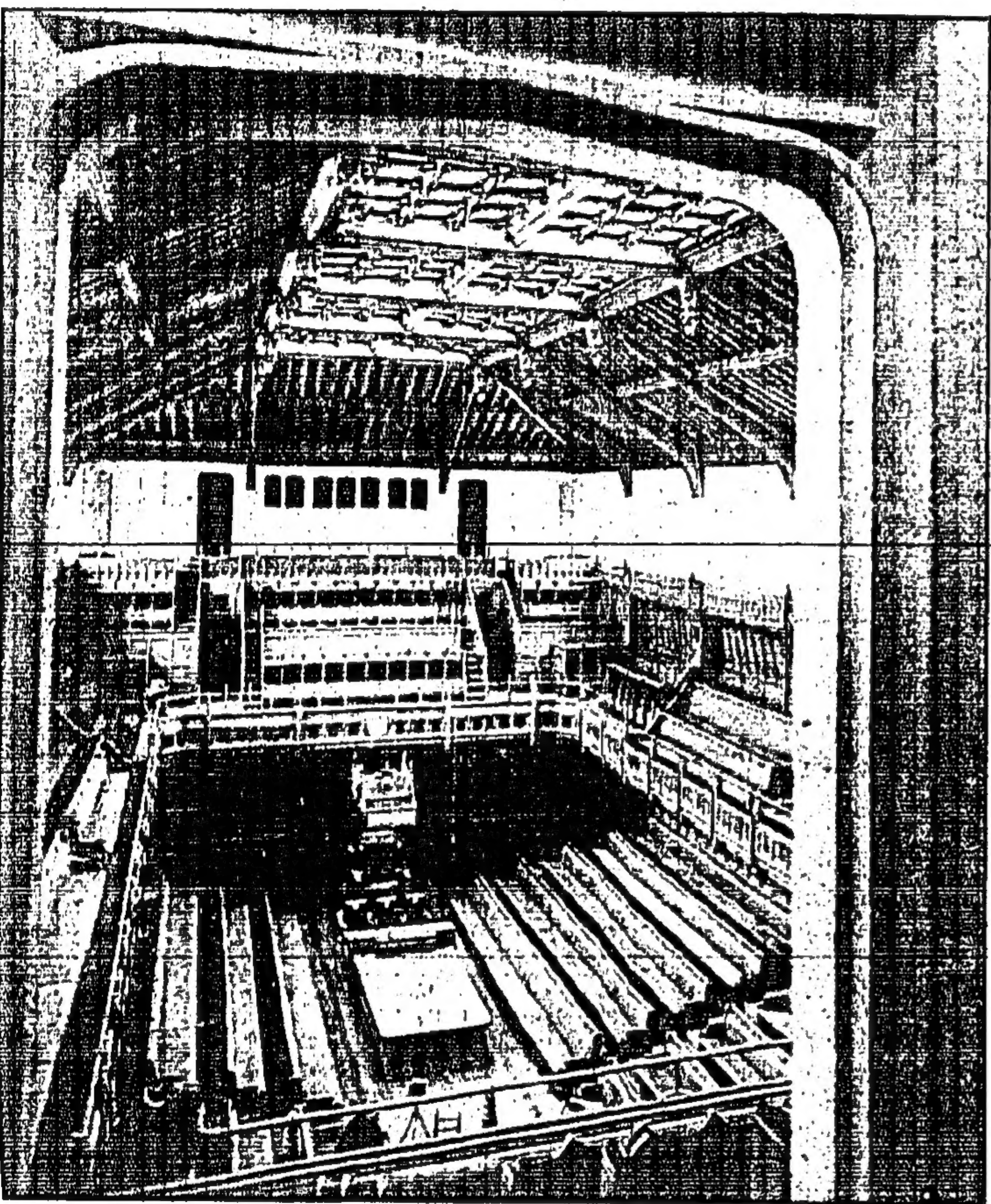
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New House Of Commons Ready For State Opening Tomorrow

The magnificent new House of Commons, which replaces the Chamber destroyed by a German bomb during the war, will be opened in State tomorrow by His Majesty the King.

Although many of the characteristics of the original House have been retained, the new Chamber has a number of distinctive features. One of these is increased space for the Press and additional seating accommodation in the public galleries.

The picture below gives an excellent idea of how the new House of Commons looks. The picture was taken looking down from the Speaker's private lobby in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery.



EDITORIAL

Rooting Out The Reds

THE swoop made by the United States authorities on 86 prominent Communists is startling largely because so little background is available to permit a reasoned assessment of why this action has been taken. The arrest of these individuals, however, must not be confused with the so-called "witch hunt" which certain Republican politicians have been demanding for so long. The 86 which the Department of Justice have rounded up are known Communists and agitators. It can safely be accepted that very full and accurate dossiers of their activities are recorded on the files of the FBI, and it is not unfair to presume that the Authorities have reason to believe some sort of coup was being planned by these people. It is noteworthy that they are described as "propagandists for international Communism," and that they have operated through trade unions, foreign language publications and Communist Front organisations—mediums which provide a very wide field for subversive enterprises. One conclusion to be drawn from the strong line of action taken by the United States government is that the Authorities are a little too tired of having these offensive individuals operating at will within America. They have long enjoyed a protection under the constitution of the United States to which they are not entitled. They and their fellow-travellers seek to accomplish only one thing—the overthrow of constitutional authority wherever it exists, and in consequence they forfeit the rights of American citizens or of aliens within the country where they pursue their activities.

The American authorities have taken this latest action under the new internal security act, a measure essentially designed for protecting the security of the United States and its inhabitants. One sign which the Communists in America cannot mistake is that the government means business. Similarly in Australia the Authorities, by raiding Communist centres in five capital cities, have indicated that the recent legislation outlawing Communism was no idle threat. In England too, a few weeks ago, a stern warning was given to Communist operators in trade unions that if they persisted in their subversive and destructive activities of trying to paralyse the nation's industries, legislation would be enforced bringing them into line with criminals. It is with no feeling of satisfaction that democratic countries find it necessary to impose laws which impinge on the freedom of the individual, but international Communists are Fifth Columnists and they have to be treated as such. The cynical and deliberate subversive activities of international Communists permit of no kid-glove handling; these individuals must, in the interest of the people, be eliminated from the scene. Any tolerance of their presence and their operations by a responsible government is an abuse of the trust which the people have placed in that government. Agents provocateur of international Communism are menacing the security of many peaceful nations today; they must be dealt with effectively, and the latest United States action gives the lead to countries whose welfare is at stake.

US Pilot Reports Big Convoy Moving South From Manchuria

HEADING TOWARDS UN FORCES

Wonsan, Korea, Oct. 25.
A United States pilot reported that a truck convoy, extending miles along a highway leading south from Manchuria, was moving on Tuesday night toward the advancing United Nations forces.

"They are coming from as far north as I can see," the night intruder pilot reported at about midnight from an aircraft over Kanggye, 30 miles south of the frontier and in north-central Korea.

Navy Lieutenant Loren Brown, of Takoma Park, Maryland, who intercepted the pilot's report, said he reported "many, many, many, many, many, many vehicles," repeating "many" six times. The pilot said the vehicles were lighted and were moving southward through Kanggye. He did not specify his altitude.

If the convoy actually were moving from the Manchurian frontier—with its origin probably in Communist Manchuria—it would give point to the Chinese anti-aircraft attack on two Marine reconnaissance planes on Tuesday. The Chinese may have been attempting to prevent observation of the convoy which might then have been moving in that area.

If the Chinese Communists entered the war at this late stage with troops it would surprise many United Nations military leaders.

However, it was believed there still are trained native Koreans in the Communist armies in Manchuria which might be sent into Korea to cover the withdrawal of the last remnants of the Red troops many of whom got their original training in Manchuria.

Kanggye is on the railroad, and highway which enters north central Korea from Manchuria.

The meagre official report here did not indicate the makeup of the vehicular convoy. It could be tanks or trucks, or a mix of both, or a last stand in North Korea or could be empty vehicles to rescue Red Army remnants.

It also should be noted that aerial reports sometimes proved unreliable and what appeared to be tanks or trucks, when they turned out to be lesser vehicles. The convoy was only reported

by one night-flying pilot.—United Press.

Seoul, Oct. 24.
The British and Australian Brigades today raced on toward Manchuria, as United Nations forces continued to occupy North Korea without meeting organized Communist resistance.

The British crossed the Chongchon—last big river before the Manchurian border—at dawn. They were last reported to be 70 miles from the new North Korean capital of Sinuiju, on the Yalu River, opposite the Manchurian port of Antung.

The Brigade will not go closer than 20 miles to the border, it was understood here. (American Government officials said in Washington a few days ago that United Nations forces in Korea would halt their advance before they reached the border.)

Unconfirmed reports from Wonsan, on the east coast, said today that American aircraft operating near the border had been fired upon from Manchuria.

The South Koreans—the only United Nations forces who will advance to the border—today streamed up all roads leading north. Some were reported to be within 35 miles of the frontier.

The main lines of their advance were north from Suichon, on the Chongchon River, about 55 miles north-east of the west coast port of Sinuiju, and north from Hungnam, on the east coast.

They were mopping up fleeing Communists among barren mountain plains covered in the first snows of winter.

The strength of the routed Communist army was now officially estimated to be down to 25,000 men. They were estimated to have had 323,000 men under arms when they invaded South Korea on June 25.

Allied planes pounded the route ahead of the British and Australian Brigades as it approached Sinuiju, at the mouth of the Chongchon River.

SLIGHT RESISTANCE
The British and Australian troops met some guttered resistance, and wiped out small pockets of Communists. A Communist force of 1,000 lost half its men when it attacked from hills south of the river.

The Communists fired 30 shells from gun positions on the north of the river, before they were quietened by Allied planes roaring with rockets.

The South Korean Sixth Division swept through Huichon early yesterday and thrust to within 35 miles of the Manchurian border, according to latest reports from the front.

There was a short fight for the walled city of Yongbyon, 20 miles north-east of Sinuiju. There they drove out 200 Communists.

American transport planes have begun a major airlift into the east coast port of Wonsan, still closed to Allied shipping by a big field of magnetic mines.

The first Russians to fall into American hands in Korea—three men and one woman—were in protective custody, in the fallen Communist capital of Pyongyang, tonight. They were believed to be Koreans.—Reuter.

10 Rioters Killed By Police Fire

Karachi, Oct. 24.
Police fire killed 10 people in a riot last night in Hyderabad, the ancient capital of the largely-desert province of Sind, eighty miles east of Karachi. Crowds numbering several thousands set fire to a police station, according to reports reaching here. After this the police opened fire. In addition to the dead, 42 civilians were injured. Thirty-four police were hurt.

A dispute between rival Moslem groups in the streets of the city appeared to have led to the riot. An important Moslem religious holiday was celebrated yesterday. Crowds gathered outside the police station following the arrest of the men involved in a dispute between the two groups.

"When the police refused to release them, stones were thrown at the police station. The police charged with lathis (sticks) but the crowds stood their ground and finally set the station alight."

The population of Hyderabad is about 400,000. It included many refugees who left India after the communal disorders early this year.—Reuter.

Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 24.
Eight Africans were killed and 17 were injured when a lorry ran off a hillside road and overturned 15 miles from here.—Reuter.

Towns Near Hanoi Attacked

VIETMINH LAY AMBUSH

Saigon, Oct. 24.
Communist Vietminh advance units attacked towns in the Hanoi area today and ambushed a French-Vietnamese column within two miles of the Northern capital. However, military headquarters here said frontline reports indicated that the bulk of the Red troops was still near the border.

Communist rebels destroyed a church and killed two villagers in a lightning raid near Damdinh, 49 miles southeast of Hanoi, and captured some light arms stored there.

The French-Vietnamese column was attacked just southwest of Hanoi by Reds, who caused "some" casualties before help arrived from Hanoi, the military spokesman said. However, he said the ambush cost the Vietminh forces 40 killed, 20 injured and 20 captured.

Twenty-five rebels were killed and 40 captured in French mopping-up operations north of Hanoi, military headquarters said. The French spokesman said the "greatest Communist activity" was at present in the region of Loakay, isolated "biting duck" fortress in the mountains some 180 miles northwest of Hanoi. He added that while Communist attacks on Loakay were not considered imminent, "the menace persists."

He also said concentrations of Communist troops had been continuing in Loakay since the recent rebel offensive, launched in mid-September. He said French bombers continued to pound the abandoned fortress of Langson, destroying installations and supplies which the retreating garrison had left behind during its withdrawal last week.—United Press.

DELTA IN DANGER
Hanoi, Oct. 24.
A French army spokesman said today that Indo-China's insurgent Vietminh Government was seeking military aid from China to fight French Union forces.

Usually reliable French sources said that they believed there were not sufficient French and loyal Vietminh troops to hold the new defence line protecting the Tongkin rice delta after the French withdrawal from a chain of fortresses on

**Chinese Reds To
Invade Tibet**

London, Oct. 24.
The Communist Chinese army have been ordered "to advance into Tibet to free 3,000,000 Tibetans from imperialist aggression," the New China news agency reported from Chungking today.

The broadcast monitored here said the Southwest China branch of the Communist Party, the headquarters of the Second Field Army, had issued a political mobilisation directive to the "People's Army units advancing toward Tibet."

The directive told the units that "it is their glorious task to liberate the people of Tibet and complete the unification of the whole of China."—United Press.

Can't Tell Them Much

London, Oct. 24.
The missing British atom scientist, Bruno Pontecorvo, had no secrets which the Russians did not know already, quarters close to the Government said here today.

Government circles were, therefore, not greatly concerned at reports that he might be in Moscow, these sources added.

Security officers at Harwell, Britain's atomic research station where the Italian-born scientist worked, were seeking authority today to search his locked and deserted house in nearby Abingdon. More questions about Pontecorvo's recent disappearance with his wife and children in Finland are to be asked in Parliament tomorrow, including a request to the Government to reveal what kind of work he was doing at Harwell.—Reuter.

Mystery Of The Missing Scientist

FROM DAVID TEMPLE
ROBERTS

Harwell, Berks, Oct. 24.
Professor Bruno Pontecorvo, one of the bright boys of the Harwell British Atomic Energy research establishment at Harwell, is believed to be in the Soviet Union.

The young Italian Professor certainly had none of the profound knowledge of the theory of atomic physics that Dr Eiseinstein was able to pass on to the Soviet Union, but we think this case that the Russians have got the man while Dr Fuchs is in a British prison.

Before summarising the knowledge that Professor Pontecorvo could have taken across Europe's strangest frontier, between Finland and Russia, we will look at evidence that the Professor, in Russia now.

First, his ten-year-old son had apparently been told he was going to Russia.

"Is this Russia?" he asked. Swedish-born mother, who drove in an airport bus through a working-class suburb Helsinki.

BEHAVED ODDLY
Second, Bruno Pontecorvo and his family started on the strange journey just as he leaves from Harwell had an Italian, eagerly enjoying the last he may ever see of his country before taking plane northwards to a rendezvous with Russian agents?

Third, he behaved oddly. He had taken tickets for Stockholm, but they got off the plane at Copenhagen and took a train instead. They were reported to have eleven trunks with them—travelling, by air, which is expensive compared with shipping trunks by rail back to England.

For all that, there are one or two points that make it doubtful whether Pontecorvo had pre-arranged his flight with Soviet agents. Why had he a Finnish visa? With his British passport, he could have got on easily, and it seems odd that the Russians are his masters they should have risked him being held up on landing at Helsinki.

His route also was strange. From Rome to Stockholm, he flew by way of Prague. Why not stop there and take the Russian plane to Moscow which flies every morning? Instead he went on to Copenhagen and played a dangerous hide-and-seek game.

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 3)

A FINE SPIRIT



There's a fine spirit about when you've got some Boord's London Gin. This famous brand is always recognised by the Cat and Barrel label.

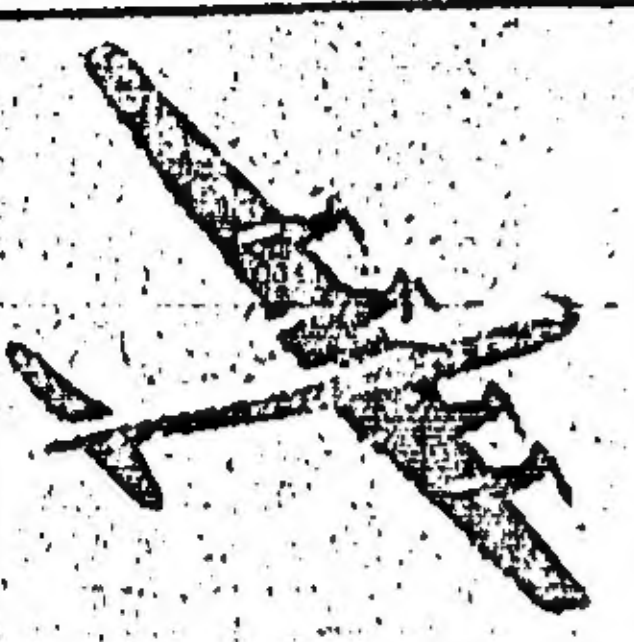
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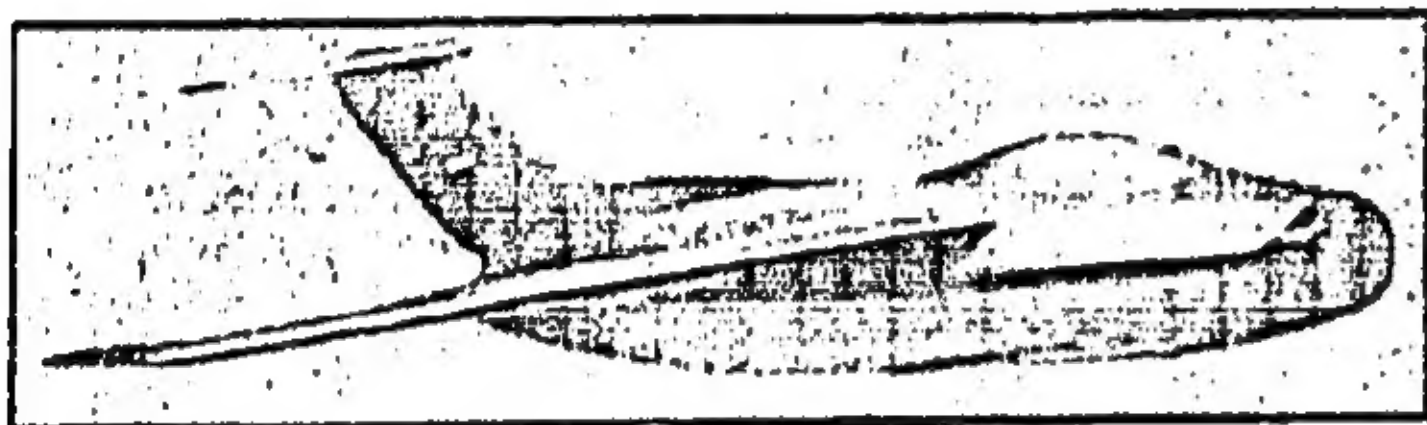
RUSSIA COPIES THE SUPERFORT



THE TUPOLEV MODEL
"First-magnitude tank."



AMERICAN SUPERFORT
Four landed in Russia



PLANE THAT KURT BUILT
6,000 workers helped.

German back-room boys, led by Professor Kurt Tank, wartime brain behind the Focke Wulf planes, have designed their first post-war jet fighter—for Peron's Argentine air force. It is one of the fastest in the world.

Named the I Ae33 Pulqui II, it is a 646-mile-an-hour all-metal single-seater, armed with four 20mm. cannon. Details are released in June's All The World's Aircraft for 1950-51.

Professor Tank, now 53 years old, was smuggled from occupied Germany in 1947, and teamed up in the Argentine with other Nazi air experts.

Tank (now known as Senor Mathies) supervised the Pulqui II design. Under him were 6,000 workers.

His new plane is powered by a Rolls-Royce Nene turbojet.

The engines were sold by Rolls-Royce with the British Government's permission.

During the war, Tank designed the F.W.190, Hitler's answer to the Spitfire.

BRITONS INSTRUCT

June's says: "An agreement in 1950 between the Argentine and the British Air Council provided for the attachment of nine R.A.F. officers to the Ministry of Aviation as technical advisers."

An Air Ministry spokesman said recently: "They will not co-operate with Tank on design. Their duties will be to instruct Argentine pilots."

Code In 'Agony' Columns

Details of "personal column" messages which have appeared in provincial newspapers in the past three months have been sent to Commander Len Burt, head of the Special Branch at Scotland Yard, and to M.1.5 at the War Office by the investigation branch of the Customs authorities.

They are believed to have a political trend.

Customs men came across the "personal column" clue when they were investigating a means of sending code messages said to have been used by people smuggling watches and other goods.

A further check was possible when reports sent to Air Honey Fink, secretary and legal adviser to the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, showed similar codes to be in use in foreign newspapers.

Decoding experts could find nothing with any bearing on smuggling in the messages, but it was thought that they were of some political meaning.

MUSICIANS WARNED TO 'GO SLOW'

Musicians were warned in a notice recently to "go slow" in signing up for next year's Festival of Britain.

The notice was sent out by Mr. Hardie Ratcliffe, secretary of the 28,000-strong Musicians' Union.

It said that all arrangements for next year's Festival should be treated as provisional. After discussions the union will issue a further statement "on whether members are to participate in Festival promotions."

Said Mr. Ratcliffe to the press: "We find that certain foreign orchestras may come over for what should be a British festival."

"We shall want to know more about the plans for the musical side of the Festival before we advise our members further."

The Arts Council is arranging the musical side of the Festival. An official said: "We have not closed the door to the union. We should certainly like to discuss the matter."

"The only foreign orchestras will be playing at Edinburgh. That has been a custom at Edinburgh for years now."

FOREIGNERS?

The Department identified Jose Estrada Castro, who was taken into custody in Texas, as a member of the Communist Executive. He is 37, a Mexican who has been in the United States since 1919.

The Department said that arrests in the Detroit area included John Zydok, aged 33, of Polish origin, listed as a local financial secretary of the Communist Party.—Reuter.

He said: "I believe I am the only flying parson in England. My wife and three-month-old son often come with me on my trips. The baby sleeps in a cot while in the air."

"I used to enjoy yachting, but I can't do that here, so I decided to have an aeroplane instead. It is as cheap as golf or motoring."

"So far I have not used the aeroplane for my clerical duties, but if ever I go abroad again being able to fly will be very useful indeed."



PROFESSOR KURT TANK
German back-room boy

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MORE REDS ARRESTED

Washington, Oct. 24. An Executive Committee member of the American Communist Party was detained today in the Justice Department's roundup of alleged alien Communist leaders.

The total arrests comprise more than one-quarter of the 86 foreigners whom the Department describes as active Communist organisers and propagandists in the United States.

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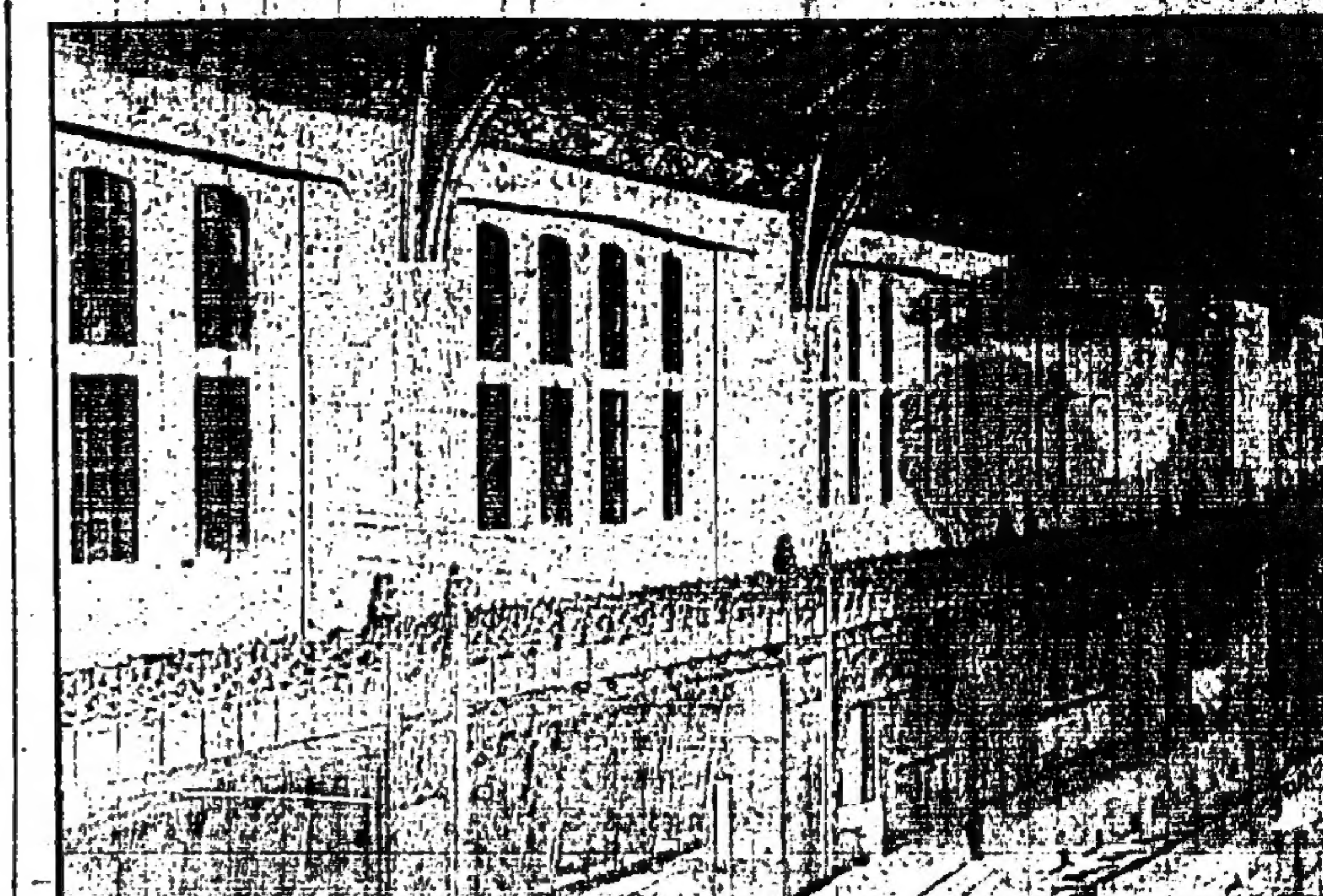
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THIS view of the east wall of the new House of Commons Debating Chamber shows the intricate wood carving of the panelling and part of the graceful roof.

MORE PEOPLE WILL SEE PARLIAMENT AT WORK

By GEOFFREY COX

The new House of Commons Debating Chamber, which replaces the one destroyed by bombs on the night of May 10, 1941, is to be opened by the King tomorrow, and will come into full use immediately afterwards.

To the thousands of tourists who have visited the Houses of Parliament this summer, and to the Londoners coming and going past Westminster every day, the only sign of this rebuilding of the centre of Britain's political life has been the appearance of one new four pointed tower of yellow stone amid the forest of pinnacles and towers which make up Parliament's vast building alongside the Thames.

The Commons Chamber, like the companion Chamber, of the Lords, is set right in the heart of the eight-acre block of the Houses of Parliament. By an extraordinary chance it was one part of the buildings to be completely destroyed in the bombing as if the Nazis had deliberately set out to smash the home and symbol of the democracy which they detested.

There are at least two sides to every question, and that the task of Parliament is to argue things out and not just to listen and vote to order.

The new Chamber will, like the old, have seats for only 437 Members, or just over two-thirds of the total of 625. They will sit once again, on plain leather-covered benches without desks on which to write or chair arms on which to lean. This is again the outcome of deliberate policy.

The Chamber is kept small—the floor space is only 98 feet by 45 feet 6 inches—because the greater part of the work of lawmaking is done not by all the House but by those individuals or groups of Members who are particularly interested in a particular measure, so that on all but the greatest occasions there is ample room.

For other major events Members will again, as in years past, crowd the gangways between the seats or stand at the end of the Chamber or behind the Speaker's chair, giving that "intimacy in debate and sense of urgency and excitement" as Mr. Churchill put it, which is associated with such occasions.

IMPROVEMENTS

Desks and writing space are not provided because members are not expected to use the Debating Chamber for any other purpose than speaking in or listening to debates—indeed the reading of newspapers in the Chamber, or of any but Parliamentary papers or books, has long been prohibited by rules of the House.

But though the shape and dimensions of the new Chamber remain the same as those of the old, there are many other important changes and improvements. The public and press galleries have been enlarged so that more representatives of the foreign and Commonwealth press and of Britain's provincial press will be able to report Parliament at first hand.

Under the new Chamber a series of rooms has been built in which Members will be able to interview their constituents—a thing which at present they have to do in a corridor or in the tea rooms.

The architect, Sir Giles Scott, who designed Liverpool Cathedral and London's Waterloo Bridge, has given the new Chamber an air of dignity without pompousness, of strength combined with simplicity.

Yet of all the parts of the new House the one which is likely to attract most attention from visitors in the years to come will not be the Chamber itself, but the arched way leading from it to the restored "Inner Lobby."

This is built of warm, red, blackened stones from the old Chamber, which stand like a row of medals ribbons against the soft yellow of the new stone. They form a symbol of the indestructibility of the House of Commons, and of the continuity of the British democratic tradition in this spot where men have gathered and exercised their freedom over the past 600 years.

Delilahs In Korea?

Washington, Oct. 24. Representative Richard Nixon (Republican, Illinois) said today that the United States Army was investigating alleged North Korean use of women spies to steal information from American troops.

Scholarship boys were being sent to Korea as a result of the inquiry, Mr. Nixon said in a statement released by his office.—Reuter.

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The decorations have also been modernised and lightened. The heavy dark brown oak panelling and elaborate decoration of the old Chamber has been replaced by grey-fumed oak, the amount of decoration has been lessened, and the decorative style windows with their coloured glass of the old building have been replaced by a simpler domestic design with clear glass. New indirect lighting has also been introduced.

At the same time, modern scientific methods will make this the most efficient Debating Chamber in the world. The ceiling is being pricked with a multitude of tiny holes to prevent reverberation. Tiny microphones are hidden in the back of each row of seats, and very small "soft speakers" will carry the speeches to every corner of the House.

COOL HEADS

The air in the Chamber will be electrically filtered so that Members may, to use the words of the chief engineer, "have cool heads and warm feet." A controller will watch the Chamber through a giant periscope, and if a sudden turn of the debate or approaching vote brings in a sudden crowd of Members—or a tedious speaker—empties the House—the volume and temperature of the air can be regulated accordingly. Metal panels underneath the carpet will provide warmth.

The main materials of the building have come from Britain itself—Clapham stone from Rutlandshire, Portland stone from England's south coast, and oak from Shropshire. But some Caen stone from Normandy in France has been used on the outer work, and the furnishings of the Chamber have been mostly provided by the Commonwealth countries.

The table of the House comes from Canada; the Speaker's Chair and the walnut flooring of the House are Australia's gift; Ceylon has given the Sergeant at Arms' Chair; New Zealand offered two Respatch boxes and Ipala and Pakistan the great chalice doors.

AIR OF DIGNITY

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'Let The Canons Go Bang'

Two vicars criticise the Dean and Chapter of Bristol Cathedral for not inviting more parish priests to preach in the cathedral.

Says the Rev. C.A. Osborne, vicar of St. Oswald's, Bishopscote, Bristol, in his magazine: "Out of 180 parochial clergy in the Bristol Diocese an average of only two a year are invited to preach or read the lesson at the cathedral service."

St. Paul's Cathedral, Southwark Cathedral and Westminster Abbey set a good example. Sermons are preached by clergy from the diocese other than dean or canon.

"Is our cathedral staff afraid of what the clergy preach in their own churches?" Bristol Cathedral may be the centre of city life but it is not the centre of diocesan life.

Mr Osborne concludes: "Let the canons go bang."

The Dean of Bristol, the Right Rev. Harry Blackburne, said recently: "We have only two services on Sundays. We are obliged by the Cathedral Constitution to have one of the four canons in residence preaching at morning service. I take half of the remaining services. For the rest we have anybody else we like to invite."

HAPPY VILLAGE IS FOR SALE

The Hampshire village of Ovington, six miles from here, in the beautiful wooded Itchen valley, is for sale.

The Pilgrims' Way runs through Ovington, which has no bus service, no school, no policeman, only one shop, and no gas for its population of 56.

There is piped water and electricity to a few of the 20 cottages. Only one has a bathroom.

The 20 village schoolchildren have to walk half a mile to catch a bus 2½ miles into school.

GARDEN CALLOX

The one public calloxx stands in the garden of the village post office, which is a room of 79-year-old Miss Edith Messenger's cottage.

Her family has run Ovington post office for 100 years, but now she is retiring because of ill-health.

She says: "Ovington is a happy village. I would not go anywhere else. It is beautiful."

Mr. William Menden, 69-year-old former gardener at the Georgian Park House, agrees with her.

A BIT PRIMITIVE

"For peace and beauty you could not find a better spot. I couldn't live in a town and see nothing but streets. But I suppose we are a bit primitive here."

He recalls the days when Park House, now owned by Mr. Arthur House, a banker, had a staff of more than 20, and the event of the year was the cricket match between the village team, for which he once played, and the staff.

CHILDREN FEAR DOGS MOST

Animals and insects cause more fear among children than anything else. Dogs are feared most—then come lilies, tigers, rats and mice, in that order.

This has been found in a test of 200 children reported by the National Council of Associated Children's Homes in Great Britain.

Year of the dark, including going to bed and going to the cinema in the dark, was strong among the children.

The Rev. Kenneth E. Jinks, presenting the report, said that children suffered fear when a parent married again and had more children.

For the child of the "first marriage," he said, there had been a sense of security which was shattered when a second child came.

For the child of the "second marriage," he said, there had been a sense of security which was shattered when a third child came.

All the children estimated were between the ages of eight and 12.

Visitor Marries 'Unknown' Girl

To Maurice Martin, New Zealand engineer visiting Geneva, came a parcel. In it were: A large bunch of red roses, a box of chocolates, and a note. The parcel was postmarked Schaffhausen, a German-speaking village on the Rhine in North Switzerland, where Mr Martin spent a holiday month before moving on to Geneva.

He looked at the note. It was in German. Mr Martin speaks no German.

He had it translated. He said: "The note said something like this: 'Excuse me for being unknown to you—then a little more, then please accept this little gift from a girl of the Rhine—then a little more, then—you have conquered my heart. I know it is silly, but I cannot help myself. Please don't be cross with me.' It finished with: 'I'll see you in Schaffhausen.'"

"I had no idea who it was from. It wasn't signed. When I got back to Schaffhausen a month later there was a large bunch of gladioli, more chocolates, and another note."

"HAND IN HAND"

There was also a bunch of flowers for the hotel manager. He arranged a meeting with the

girl—a girl called Karla Waser. It took place in the dining room. We just looked at each other. She looked very nice.

"She couldn't speak a word of English. I thought I would take her to some friends to translate for us."

"So I beckoned and she followed. She took hold of my hand and we went off."

The friends told Mr Martin her story—how she had seen him from her office where she worked as a secretary and how she had wanted to meet him.

Mr Martin pushed back his red hair. A week later we were married.

"The service was all in German, which I don't understand. So we're going to have another wedding in England."

Mr Martin, 26 years old, is in London waiting for 23-year-old Karla to join him. Then they will sail for Australia.

All Puffed Up



Following the trend of a world that has an ever-increasing craving for bigger and better things, Little Birgitta Sweden proudly displays what must be the granddaddy of all mushrooms. The youngster found the king-sized plant in a forest near her home in Rimbo, Sweden. (Acme).

His Choir Sings Better Now

Since he bought an aeroplane, the 40-year-old rector of Elton, Hunts, the Rev. Arnold Morrall, thinks he has noticed an improvement in the singing and behaviour of his choir.

The flying rector said: "Naturally the boys are very keen on flying. Eight or nine have been up already, and I shall gradually give them all a trip. I am not suggesting the choir was ever badly behaved, but naturally the boys do not want to miss the chance of a trip in the air."

The rector, who bought his cream and red aeroplane six months ago, learned to fly when he was in India.

He said: "I believe I am the only flying parson in England. My wife and three-month-old son often come with me on my trips. The baby sleeps in a cot while in the air."

"I used to enjoy yachting, but I can't do that here, so I decided to have an aeroplane instead. It is as cheap as golf or motoring."

"So far I have not used the aeroplane for my clerical duties, but if ever I go abroad again being able to fly will be very useful indeed."



A CRAFTSMAN at work on wood panelling for the Debating Chamber of the new House of Commons.

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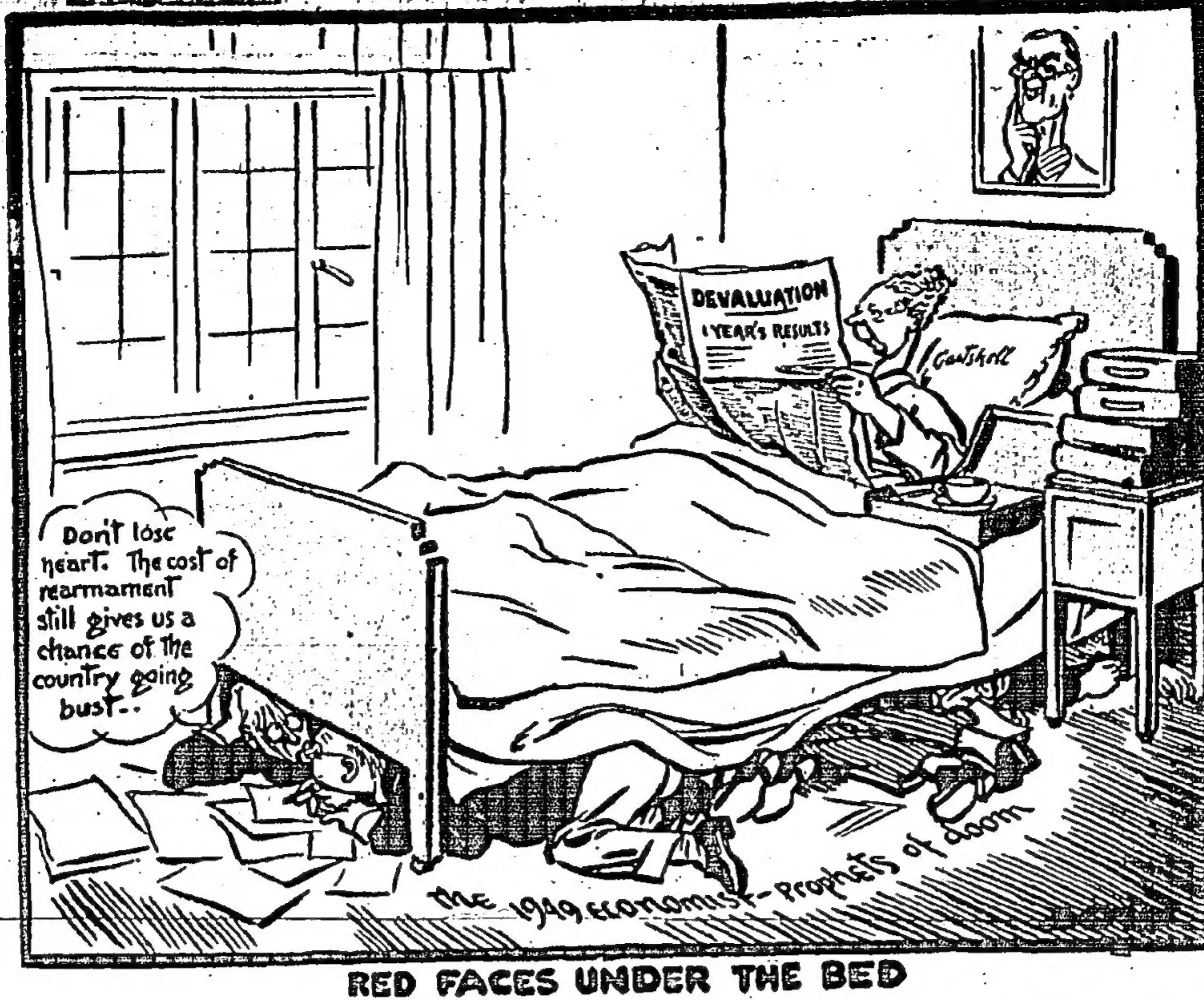
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Sitting on the Fence.... by

NATHANIEL GUBBINS

TAKE a blankety letter. I beg your pardon? I said take a blankety letter.

You don't have to be insulting.

★ ★ ★

You're a shorthand typist, aren't you?

Yes, I am.

Well, take a blankety letter. Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 18th ultimo quoting prices for your rotten, mouldy fish...

You said the first time... Where was I? Oh, yes, fish... I have given my careful consideration to this matter and we regretfully come to the conclusion that you are nothing but a swindling blankety pirate.

Really, Mr. Full point. Paragraph. If you think I know nothing about the financial angle of this business because I was once a blankety fish porter all I can say is that you ought to have your blankety brains examined. Exclamation mark. Got that?

Yes, But Mr. In conclusion, I would like to express the opinion that you are a disgrace to the blankety market, and to inform you that you may regard this letter as a formal termination of our agreement, you dirty, four-flushing, blankety son of a blank. Two exclamation marks. Yours sincerely,

★ ★ ★

Is that the blankety lot? What did you say?

I said is that the blankety lot? Do you think I want to stay here all the blankety night?

Don't get blankety nasty. I shall be as nasty as I blankety well like. This morning I missed my blankety lunch, and now I've missed my blankety bus. All because you haven't the common blankety decency to treat a girl with consideration, you blankety, blankety slave driver, you.

★ ★ ★

What did they want the money for?" asked the children.

"To buy themselves sweets and toys."

"They certainly bought themselves a lot of dangerous toys they called armaments," says the Old Man. "They also had to pay thousands of people to compile the forms and thousands more to steal the money."

"What else did they buy?" "Millions and millions of gallons of medicine which was distributed free."

★ ★ ★

"Well," says the Old Man, "apart from fear of the atomic bomb which we thought might end us all, there was an even greater fear of filling in forms."

"Forms?" ask the children.

"What were they?" "Pieces of paper asking all sorts of silly questions which you had to answer."

★ ★ ★

"What sort of questions?" "They asked when and where you were born, who your father was, how many children you had, whether you were married, who you had married, and how much money you earned."

"Just more pieces of paper which were given for work done and which the Government stole from you."

"If they stole, why didn't they go to prison, like the other thieves?"

"You must have learned in your history lessons that when a Government steals it is not theft. When a Government kills it is not murder. Besides, they controlled the prisons."

★ ★ ★

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"To buy themselves sweets and toys."

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★ ★ ★

"What did they want the money for?" asked the children.

"To buy themselves sweets and toys."

"Why?" ask the children.

"Was everybody ill?" "Nearly everybody," says the Old Man. "Anxiety about bombs and form-filling and taxes ruined their digestion and made them ill."

"Did the medicine make them better?" "No. It made them worse."

★ ★ ★

"Did the Government make them sick by stealing their money and then spend it on medicines that made them sicker?"

"That's right," says the Old Man. "No wonder the awful 1950's are now called the dark ages, when England, once the land of poetry, produced no poets."

"What were the poets doing if they were not writing poetry?" ask the children.

"Filling in forms, I expect," says the Old Man.

★ ★ ★

"Dialling TUM"

HULLO. Is that my stomach? Your stomach speaking.

We're going to have our first health breakfast this morning. The morning after a party?

Isn't health what you need after a party?

I suppose so. Besides, if we take it every day we shall probably live for ever.

Shall we? The raw oatmeal is soaked in water all night.

★ ★ ★

As a matter of fact, the whole world would do you good this morning. I've stirred the honey and oatmeal into a brown, sticky mess. Now I'm adding figs and raw prunes.

Not raw prunes? It looks like Christmas Day in the workhouse.

Can I have a cup of tea first? No. In go the nuts and dates. Now I'm grating the apple. Good heavens!

What's the matter? I think there's a maggot in it. Oh, no. Not a maggot. It's all right. It hasn't fallen into our breakfast. It's wriggling on the table.

Don't. One more stir and it's ready. Couldn't we wait a little while? Don't you want to live for ever?

Not today.

★ ★ ★

Stand by for the first mouthful.

No, no, no. Don't be a coward. Please, please. First mouthful coming down.

—(London Express Service)

Does smoking increase risk of cancer?

By Trevor Williams

ALTHOUGH the treatment of cancer has progressed to the extent that there are today many thousands of people living who have been completely cured of the disease and thousands more whose lives have been prolonged by several years, the medical research worker must still confess to many gaps in his knowledge of the cause and treatment of the disease. It appears, indeed, that there is no single cause of cancer and, consequently, one may expect more than one form of treatment to be required.

Research is, however, gradually indicating some of the causes of cancer, and with this growth of fundamental knowledge is developing knowledge about methods of prevention and cure.

bacco has risen from an average of three pounds per person each year to nearly five pounds.

Other countries in which tobacco is smoked heavily report similar increases in the number of cases of cancer of the lungs. The only important exception is Iceland, and here consumption of tobacco is abnormally low, little more than one pound per head, a figure which was exceeded in Britain many years ago.

These figures, and the exceptional records from Iceland, are extremely suggestive but by no means conclusive in themselves, for during the past 30 years methods of medical diagnosis have improved so greatly that there is no doubt at all that a substantial part of this remarkable increase is due to this cause alone—cancer which would have been overlooked altogether years ago are now diagnosed promptly.

Steadily Aging

One cause, at least, is established beyond doubt; it is that certain chemicals constantly applied to the body will in the course of time—generally a matter of years in the case of human beings—produce a cancerous growth. This knowledge is, indeed, of considerable antiquity, although it has only been clearly appreciated for some 35 years, for as long ago as 1775 Percival Pott discovered that a certain form of cancer to which chimney-sweeps are liable is due to the continued action of ordinary soot.

Risk Recognised

Since that time research has shown that cancer is an occupational disease among those whose work involved the handling of certain types of material, particularly those which result from the incomplete burning of substances such as coal and wood.

Thus, like chimney-sweeps, coal-tar workers are liable, unless suitably protected by special clothing, to develop cancer of the skin. In Britain this risk is recognised in law, and workers in these industries claim compensation if they contract cancer of this type. The actual substances responsible have been identified, and have been proved to be complex chemicals containing only carbon and hydrogen.

For many years it has been suspected that smoking, involving as it does the introduction into the body of products of combustion, might be a cause of cancer, but hitherto the evidence has not been entirely conclusive.

Now, however, extremely painstaking investigations carried out in Britain during the past three years by research workers of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the Medical Research Council have established this suspicion beyond doubt. Tobacco smoking, it has been shown, definitely predisposes towards cancer of the lungs, though to avoid alarm it should at once be pointed out that the risk, although quite real, is not great.

No Ill Effects

The vast majority of smokers, who must now be numbered in hundreds of millions, suffer no ill effects, so far as cancer is concerned, from a lifetime of more or less heavy smoking.

The background to this investigation, carried out with elaborate precautions to eliminate the personal opinions and prejudices of the investigators, who included both smokers and non-smokers, is the Registrar General's records of the cause of death in Britain. In 1922, 612 people were reported as dying from cancer of the lungs; in 1947, 9,287 are known to have died from this same cause—a 15-fold increase in only 25 years. In the same period the consumption of tobacco has risen from an average of three pounds per person each year to nearly five pounds.

Furthermore the population of Britain, like that of many other countries, is steadily aging, and cancer of all kinds is mainly a disease of the elderly, so that some increase is to be expected from this cause alone.

The research team, therefore, set out to see whether—as some have asserted—the whole of the increase can be accounted for in this way. They reached the firm conclusion that it cannot and that at the same time as the tobacco habit has increased, the real incidence of lung cancer has multiplied several times.

The method used in this research involved interviewing individually about 2,500 cancer patients in 20 large London hospitals. About a quarter of these proved to have cancer of the lung. In particular, they were carefully questioned about their smoking habits throughout their lives. The definition of a smoker as opposed to a non-smoker proved rather difficult, as during their lifetime people vary their habits so much, as a result of personal taste, economic factors, and so on.

Eventually, however, any person was classed as a smoker who had smoked at least one cigarette a day for at least one year. The results were quite clear-cut. Lung cancer is much more prevalent among smokers than non-smokers, and the added risk appears, as might be expected, to be roughly proportional to the amount of tobacco smoked.

More Dangerous

More detailed analysis indicates that cigarettes are more dangerous than pipes, though, oddly enough, it seems to make little difference whether the smoke is inhaled or not. Advancing years increase the risk; among those over 45 years of age it seems likely that lung cancer is as much as 50 times as likely among those who smoke 25 cigarettes or more a day than among those who do not smoke at all.

This careful investigation is important because it gives a really firm foundation to suspicions which have been aroused for some years but which have been extremely difficult to confirm or confound. The investigators suggest that cancer of the lung might well be regarded as an occupational disease, for the heavy smoker may smoke for more than six hours a day, almost a full-time occupation.

It seems that by abstinence man has within his power the means of almost eliminating one particular form of cancer, but the tobacco habit is so firmly established and gives such pleasure to many millions that one may doubt whether the slight increase in the odds against survival, among the many other hazards of modern life, will lead to any great lowering of the consumption of tobacco.

C.V.R. Thompson reports the U.S. scene

NEW YORK. FOR a change it is the Americans' turn to deny devaluation rumours—devaluation of the dollar, that is.

Wall Streeters have become disturbed by rumours that such a step might be necessary to stop a supposed "flight from the dollar."

Suggested causes for a dollar scare—mistrust of its stability from fears of more inflation at home and successive tax increases to try to stop it; the increasing flow of gold

back to the Sterling Area; speculators' activities because of a possible devaluation of the British and Australian £.

Pestered by bankers and business men for some assurance, John McKiernan, New York representative of the Department of Commerce, asked his boss in Washington what to say.

What he told the worried Wall Streeters—there is no flight from the dollar; recent gold movements are insignificant, and anyway they are "healthy." No dollar devaluation in sight.

Unofficial postscript. — The Russians are deliberately depressing dollar values in black markets behind the Iron Curtain.

SENSATION of the day along New York's Fifth Avenue was London Bobby guarding a £35,000 British-made gold tea and coffee service on display in a jeweller's shop.

The crowds who stopped to chat with him were startled when he spoke to them with a strong Brooklyn accent. The secret: he was only a local private detective dressed up in a uniform borrowed from Broadway.

NANCY

Cashing In on a Coined Phrase

By Ernie Bushmiller



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Korea Reconstruction Will Take Years And Hundreds Of Millions

New York, Oct. 24.

A United States relief official said today that reconstruction of Korea would take "many years and many hundreds of millions of dollars" and should be the joint task of the United Nations.

Dr Edgar Johnson, director of the Economic Co-operation Administration programme for Korea, said that the United States had spent more than \$500,000,000 in Korea before the Communist invasion.

"We are going to have to invest a lot more money and technical assistance to protect the investment we have already made," he added.

Dr Johnson who recently returned from Korea, told the American Automobile Association: "We have a new opportunity to demonstrate certain principles of humane conduct... to the entire world. What is needed is a swift, adequate and solidly-supported programme of reconstruction in Korea."

He added that just as the "moral forces of the free nations were consolidated" under General MacArthur, the task of reconstruction must be a joint United Nations undertaking, but the United States should offer its "proper share" of money, skills and services.

BURGLARY

Dr Johnson said it was high time the Russians recognized that their investment in Korea was an investment in international peace and would continue to be. He also said that while the United States invested \$500,000,000 in South Korea and took not one penny out, the Russians had drained North Korea of \$50,000,000 to \$70,000,000 worth of food, minerals and manufactured goods each year.

"What a contrast there is between our policy and the Communist system of international burglary," he said, in all the annals of all human history, find any war which is anywhere near as important as this one... this is the uprising of the righteous world in indignation against invasion by the Communists."—United Press.

Australian Railway Strike Spreads

Melbourne, Oct. 24. The nine-day old strike of Victorian railwaymen, which spread yesterday to South Australia, has seriously affected industry in the two States.

Food transport has been unable to carry enough livestock to the metropolitan meat markets to keep up the regular meat supplies, and production losses amount to thousands of pounds a day.

The Victorian railwaymen struck over claims for overtime pay and other rates. Yesterday railwaymen in South Australia and New South Wales staged a 24-hour sympathy strike and the South Australians later decided to continue their walkout.

Wheat farmers in Victoria and South Australia were warned today not to rely on the railways to transport their expected record harvests.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Uh—Joe—remember my asking you a couple of weeks ago if you'd thought of retiring? Well—uh—forget it for a while, won't you?"

Princess Margaret Opens Motor Show



Princess Margaret wore a dusty pink coat over a pink spotted frock, with black hat and pink feather, when she opened the Motor Show at Earls Court. Our picture shows the Princess, escorted by Sir Rowland Smith, chairman of the Ford Company, examining one of the new Ford models on exhibition. (London Express Service).

SOURABAYA CLASH

Djakarta, Oct. 24. Indonesian police arrested about 20 people when a crowd of Ambonese shot at troops in Sourabaya, East Java, last Sunday, according to reports reaching here today.

The crowd also threatened the police with hand-grenades, the reports stated.

The arrested persons included a Timorese member of the Royal Netherlands Army, who was said to have two hand-grenades.—Reuter.

Possible Successors To Lie

New York, Oct. 24. Four names were mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Trygve Lie as Secretary-General of the United Nations at the closed meeting of the five permanent members of the Security Council yesterday. It was understood here:

They were Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar and Sir Benegal Rau of India; General Carlos Romulo of the Philippines; and Dr Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico.

These names will be further discussed privately by the "Big Five" on Wednesday. The Security Council as a whole will then meet in private.—Reuter.

"Revival" Of Bormann

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 24. A former member of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies claimed today that Adolf Hitler's deputy, Martin Bormann, arrived in Patagonia in 1943 aboard a German submarine and had been living in Southern Argentina and Chile ever since.

This entirely unconfirmed report was contained in an interview published in El Mercurio with the former Catholic Centre Party deputy, Paul Hesselin, who claimed he saw Bormann personally in February 1948 near Liffen on the shores of Lake Ranco, Chile, riding with two other Germans.

The report claimed it could not be a case of mistaken identity as Hesselin and Bormann recognised each other.—United Press.

British Sergt Shot By Terrorist

Asmara, Oct. 24. A terrorist shot and seriously wounded a British sergeant today. The sergeant, a member of the Royal Army Service Corp, was sitting in the front seat of a convoy going from Agordat to Karen.

The shooting took place at the same spot where Shiftas (pro-Ethiopian armed bands) last Saturday killed two policemen in an ambush.—Reuter.

Smuggling Charge

San Francisco, Oct. 24. Fausto Vincente, 54, of 1421 Rust Avenue, Manila, charged with smuggling narcotics, was arraigned today in the federal district court here. A plea was postponed until November 15.

Vincente was charged with smuggling 20 ounces of heroin and nine ounces of opium of the President Cleveland, which he worked as a waiter.—United Press.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb Remains Optimistic Over United Nations

New York, Oct. 24.

The chief British delegate to the United Nations, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, told the Herald Tribune forum today that the United Nations provided the "only possible basis on which to found a world community of the future."

However, he warned that, whatever its strength or weakness, "it is not now and cannot for a long time be a real world government and therefore cannot of itself preserve world peace."

"It can only assist various governments, notably the great powers, to create a situation in which peace will be enduring."

He said there was no good thinking that the United Nations "by itself could prevent another great war" because that depended upon co-operation among the great powers.

Reviewing the progress of the United Nations before Korea, Sir Gladwyn said that despite Soviet unwillingness to co-operate, the organisation was not broken up and "trading insults is better than trading bombs."

He said there had been successes too, like the settlements concerning Greece, Palestine, Indonesia and Italian colonies, while open warfare had been prevented in Kashmir.

One major fact emerged from the outbreak of the Korean conflict, according to Sir Gladwyn—"Or the first occasion on which real, undisguised, undeniable aggression took place after World War II, the world community as a whole successfully mobilised itself to halt it."

COLLECTIVE DECISION

He admitted that this could partially be attributed to the Russian boycott of the Security Council and the fact that the United States had been willing to carry the burden for the free world, but "the fact remains, if such a collective decision had been taken in the 1930s, we might never have had World War II."

Despite apparent disorganisation and confusion, the United Nations "does represent a kind of world conscience does provide the only basis on which to found a world community of the future," Sir Gladwyn said.

"We must never do anything which would endanger the world character of the United Nations."

WITHOUT DAYDREAMS

He thought it necessary, regarding UN functioning, if the Security Council is tied up by a Soviet veto, that it should be made clear that "we do not contemplate in any way prejudicing legitimate Soviet rights under the Charter."

Sir Gladwyn concluded: "We must not dare not hope too much, but at least it is now possible to hope without day-dreaming."—United Press.

Radio Hongkong

HONGKONG. "Hongkong Calling" Programme Summary: 6.55, "John Bull's Band" Famous "Little" of Yesterday and Today. 7.30, Songs by Dennis Noble. (BBC). 8.40, Carlos Nunes and His Coconut Grove. 9.15, "Lucky Dip" Variety. Presented by Pauline Spencer. (Studio). 9.30, World News and News Analysis. (London Relay). 9.35, Orchestra of the Week. (The Fulham Orchestra). 9.45, Serial Story: "Shadow of the Mist". Written and Read by Jonathan Stry. (Part 7. Studio). 10.15, "From the Editor's Desk". 10.30, "The M.A.A.T. Club, Kowloon". 10.40, Second Programme in the Series. Presented by the British Council. (Studio). 10.45, "French Cabaret". 10.50, "Theatre Melodrama". 11.00, "Radio News Reel". (London Relay). 11.15, Weather Report. 11.30, Goodnight Music. God Save the King. 11.30, Close Down.

West Europe Can Have Guns & Butter If It Decides

Washington, Oct. 24.

Western Europe can have "both guns and butter" by increasing its production rate by \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods per year, and it has sufficient raw materials and other wealth to do this, according to opinion expressed in authoritative circles here today.

The source of these views cannot be revealed, but it is regarded as highly responsible.

According to this analysis, the European rearmament programme can be carried out without hurting living standards or economic stability either in Europe or the United States, provided:

1. The United States government supports its foreign aid and domestic rearmament programmes out of the current taxes to halt inflation.
 2. European countries continue to move toward economic integration and co-operation if they return to the "old nationalism"—they may have neither guns nor butter, it was warned.
- The opinion was also expressed that most of the people of Western Europe could be counted on to defend themselves against Communist aggression, provided:
1. United States aid is sufficient to make it clear they have a "chance to win".
 2. It is made clear to them the present rearmament programme is designed to help prevent war "and not to wage it".

ECONOMIC AID

Reviewing the world situation in other areas, the estimate was made that, for the expenditure of \$3,000,000,000 a year, the United States could carry on an economic aid programme in the Middle East, the Far East and other undeveloped countries, sufficient to ward off Communist political progress. It was maintained that this money should be spent only in localities definitely determined to be important to democratic security. The Philippines, Iran and Turkey were mentioned as examples.

The Secretary of State's policy of containing Communism by "building up situations of strength" was strongly supported in this analysis, but it was warned that the programme must be kept within the limits necessary to prevent the Western world from falling into the economic difficulties which Kremlin theorists have predicted.

COULD BLUNDER

The view was expressed that if the present Western policy of building up both its military and economic strength was followed through, Russia would continue to evade a major war. It was emphasised, however, that either side might "blunder" into a situation leading to war unless caution was exercised.

A high European official was quoted during this valuation as having predicted that a conflict in the Kremlin might occur within 10 years, touching off a state of civil war in the Soviet Union.—United Press.

Egyptian Army Scandal

Cairo, Oct. 24.

General Mohammed Hakiem Pasha, commander in chief of the Egyptian armed forces, may resign in connection with the arms scandal being investigated by the government, Waadist sources said today. These sources added that several officers figured in the investigation were closely associated with General Hakiem and he wanted to avoid any possible suggestion that he was interfering in the inquiry.—United Press.

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Catholic Priest Slain In Korea

Milton, Mass., Oct. 24. The slaying of a Catholic priest by Communist troops in Korea was reported today in a dispatch which also said that nine missionaries were missing. The victim of the slaying that occurred on June 27 was identified as the Reverend Anthony Collier, 37, of the Columbian foreign missionary home here. Rev. Collier was a native of Ireland and associated with the Columbian Order's headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska.—United Press.

HUNGARIAN CARDINAL FAILING

Vatican City, Oct. 24.

The Communist authorities in Hungary have called in seven specialists during the past two months in an attempt to prop up the rapidly failing health of Cardinal Joseph Mindszenty, the imprisoned Hungarian Primate, Vatican sources said tonight.

Reports reaching the Vatican from Budapest indicated that the Communists were anxious at all costs to prevent the death in prison of the 58-year-old Cardinal and had even considered the possibility of releasing him.

The specialists were reported to have recommended continual injections to enable the Cardinal to sleep in an attempt to stave off a threatened complete nervous collapse.

The Vatican reports said that six of the specialists visited the Cardinal at various times between September 7 and 18 in a villa at Svabodgy, a former German wartime police post, where he was held prisoner.

Cardinal Mindszenty had been transferred to the villa earlier this year from the prison at Vác, where he is serving a life sentence for treason and espionage.

DUTCH M.P. ARRESTED

Kerkade, Holland, Oct. 23. Six Dutch Communists, including a Member of Parliament, have been arrested in Limburg Province, on charges of inciting soldiers and alarm to desertion, it was learnt here today.

The member of Parliament, Mr J. H. Hermans, of Vauls, was arrested in bed last Thursday shortly after returning from The Hague where he had attended a parliamentary session.—Reuter.

Student Strike Ends In Madrid

Madrid, Oct. 24.

Engineering students on strike here since October 16 today returned to their classes after the Ministry of Education agreed to withdraw sanctions imposed upon them.

The students boycotted their classes in protest against a Government decree authorising a religious college to issue diplomas to its students on an equal or better footing than their own.—Reuter.

IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES

Cairo, Oct. 24.

Press reports of the resignation of Field Marshal Mohammed Hakiem Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian armed forces, could not be confirmed here today.

Hakiem Pasha was appointed by King Farouk last February. Recently he has been seen wearing civilian clothes, though he had previously worn a Field Marshal's uniform.—Reuter.

Good Start For MCC

DRAW WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA
WAS A REASONABLY
SATISFACTORY RESULT

Perth, Oct. 24.

Though held to a draw by Western Australia in the opening first-class game of their Australian tour, the MCC can be reasonably satisfied with their performance.

The fact that Freddie Brown declared soon after lunch at 121 runs for three wickets and set his opponents the task of scoring 320 runs to win in 175 minutes could not be taken as an indication that he held serious hopes of forcing a win.

The pitch had not deteriorated from the perfect batting surface it had been since the first of the four days.

Western Australia did so to provide his men with batting practice.

KEPT INTEREST ALIVE

Instead, he kept interest in the game alive for the spectators by a challenge, which was not accepted.

This followed a spell of MCC batting, during which Simpson, Sheppard and Parkhouse proved that they needed more practice against pace bowling on the fast Australian pitches.

Compton, however, again showed the way with a magnificent innings in which he claimed 34 of his 35 runs (six fours) in 20 glorious minutes before lunch.

When Western Australia lost three wickets for 50 runs in less than 40 minutes as the result of the aggressive tactics, the MCC had a chance of winning, but a grand innings of 92 runs by the left-hander, Tom Outridge, well-supported by Frankish, who helped in a fourth wicket stand of 101 runs in 103 minutes, made a draw certain.

Outridge, son of a well-known Western Australia footballer, drove and pulled strongly. During his stay of 119 minutes he punished Brian Close for three sixes, two off successive balls, and hit nine fours. He was caught at the wicket when attempting another prodigious stroke. —Reuter.

CHARITY TENNIS
MATCH THIS
AFTERNOON

Commencing at 4.30 p.m. sharp today at the Hongkong Cricket Club, the tennis team comprising Tsui Wai-pui, K. C. Dao, Edwin Tsui, Norman Lo and Donald Lo, selected to play at Hanoi and Hanoi during the first week of November, will be seen in action against the rest of the Colony.

The matches are as follows:

4.30 p.m. — Norman Lo and Donald Lo v Gordon Lum and Leon Zia.

5.15 p.m. — K. C. Dao v Ip Koon-hung.

6.00 p.m. — Tsui Wai-pui and W. C. Choy v Ip Koon-hung and Edwin Tsui.

Admission will be \$10 and \$5 and the proceeds will all be given to the Building Fund of the Hongkong Y.W.C.A.

Forward Play Has Become
A Dominating Feature
Of Modern Rugby Union

Says PETER LOVEGROVE

The dominance of forward play in modern rugby union was emphatically demonstrated in the first-class match between London Welsh and Coventry. In the whole seventy minutes there was only one passing movement which went along the three-quarter line and made any ground at all. The rest of the time was devoted to endless scrummaging, line-outs and violent exchanges between two seemingly tireless packs whose energy, doggedness and enthusiasm for manhandling and mauling I have rarely seen surpassed.

The tremendously powerful Coventry forwards for once met their match as the spirited Welshmen stuck to them like limpets and took advantage of two rare defensive lapses to win by ten points to nil. But the fact is that tactics based on the forwards, with the backs as their servants, do pay dividends. The Coventry pack shows a fierce determination and a ruthless concentration, and it had brought the Midlanders six successive victories, their victims including Cardiff, Blackheath and Leicester, as well as 107 points.

Other examples readily come to mind. Northampton, Harlequins, Gloucester and Bristol, whose main strength lies in their "hungry-looking" line-out packs and the scientific development of defensive play by wing-forwards, are all doing very nicely, and open back play, so attractive to watch, is with a few rare exceptions, a complete premium. Ireland and Wales have each won the Triple Crown in recent years by playing the "close game" with the forwards oppressing and overpowering the opposing backs by close collaboration between each other in the breakaway and follow-up.

KIWIS LEAD

Undoubtedly the most notable demonstration of this trend was given us this summer in New Zealand. The British Isles touring team, which returned home recently, produced a quality of back-play which delighted the most critical rugby public in the world, but it was the New Zealanders who won three of the four Test matches through their forward power, supported by resolute tackling, cover-defence and intensive backing-up in all phases.

The All Blacks took far fewer chances in the open than the visitors did, and timed their attacks for the most promising moments only—never launching them until they were within 30 yards of the opposing line. There was also intense concentration on defence, with the opposing

All-India Draws
With Burma

Rangoon, Oct. 24. The All-India Football Federation team today drew two goals all with a Burma XI in the first match of its visit to Burma.

The Indian team is playing three ordinary matches and one charity match on alternate days. —Reuter.

Four forwards and to thrust his feet anywhere once the ball has passed the feet of the outside man of the second row—in Britain it is the front-row man—and to heel through the side of the scrum.

At the moment there is nothing in the laws to say when the ball is legally out of the scrum, and this development is

bound to be discussed with other movements when the International Board meets in London next March. This Board is the highest authority in the game and is responsible for all changes in rugby administration throughout the Empire. There are eleven members; the four home countries each have two representatives and South Africa, New Zealand and Australia one each.

NEW LAWS PROPOSED

Many of the proposals already before the Board deal with the revision of the scrumming laws. One wants to provide for effective and uniform binding and to prohibit kneeling, crouching, and swinging by the hooker; another that all three front-row men should bind firmly and remain bound until the ball is out of the scrum; and a third tries to curb the wing-forward, who has done so much to prevent open play, by making it illegal for any player to advance beyond the centre line of the scrum until the ball is out.

Another revolutionary proposal is that substitutes should be allowed for injured players up to, but not including, half-time. I feel sure there is bound to be much opposition to this from the more conservative circles, but it would be welcomed by the public generally.

Far too many important games have been ruined as a spectacle and a proper trial of strength by an early injury. England had two forwards out of action for all practical purposes against Wales at Twickenham last year, and Ireland had up to play one short for most of the match against England. The Army Cup final between the Catterick Signals and the RAMC promised to be an outstanding struggle, but the Medicals had two quick casualties and the result was a dreary procession of tries.

I also like the suggestion that no player shall represent a country unless he is a native by birth, or one of his parents is a native, or he has resided in that country for at least five years. At present the situation is far from ideal, and in recent seasons, we have seen England, the Dominions students, fielding several South Africans and Australians, and one New Zealander who had been an All Black six months earlier.

POPPY DAY
BOXING
EXHIBITION

A boxing exhibition comprising ten bouts, with the return match between Ram-say Bucks and Afouline Chung as the main attraction, will be staged on Friday, November 24, in aid of the Earl Haig Fund.

This was decided at a meeting of the Poppy Day Boxing Exhibition Committee yesterday, Mr. J. D. Clague, Vice-President of the Hongkong branch of the British Legion, presided.

Contestants for the other nine bouts will be drawn from the Services. The complete list is expected to be ready in about a week's time, after Service representatives have met to draw up the best possible programme.

The venue of the night will be announced later after approval has been sought from the people concerned for its use. It is expected, however, to provide accommodation for 2,000 to 4,000 spectators. Admission charges will be \$25 for ring-side and \$10 and \$5 for other seats.

Services personnel will be admitted at half the above charges.

An invitation has been extended to the women members of the Hongkong Defence Force to act as ticket sellers and usherettes.

The first bout starts at 9 p.m. and the whole programme will be conducted under the rules of the Amateur Boxing Association.

CRC TENNIS
TOURNEY

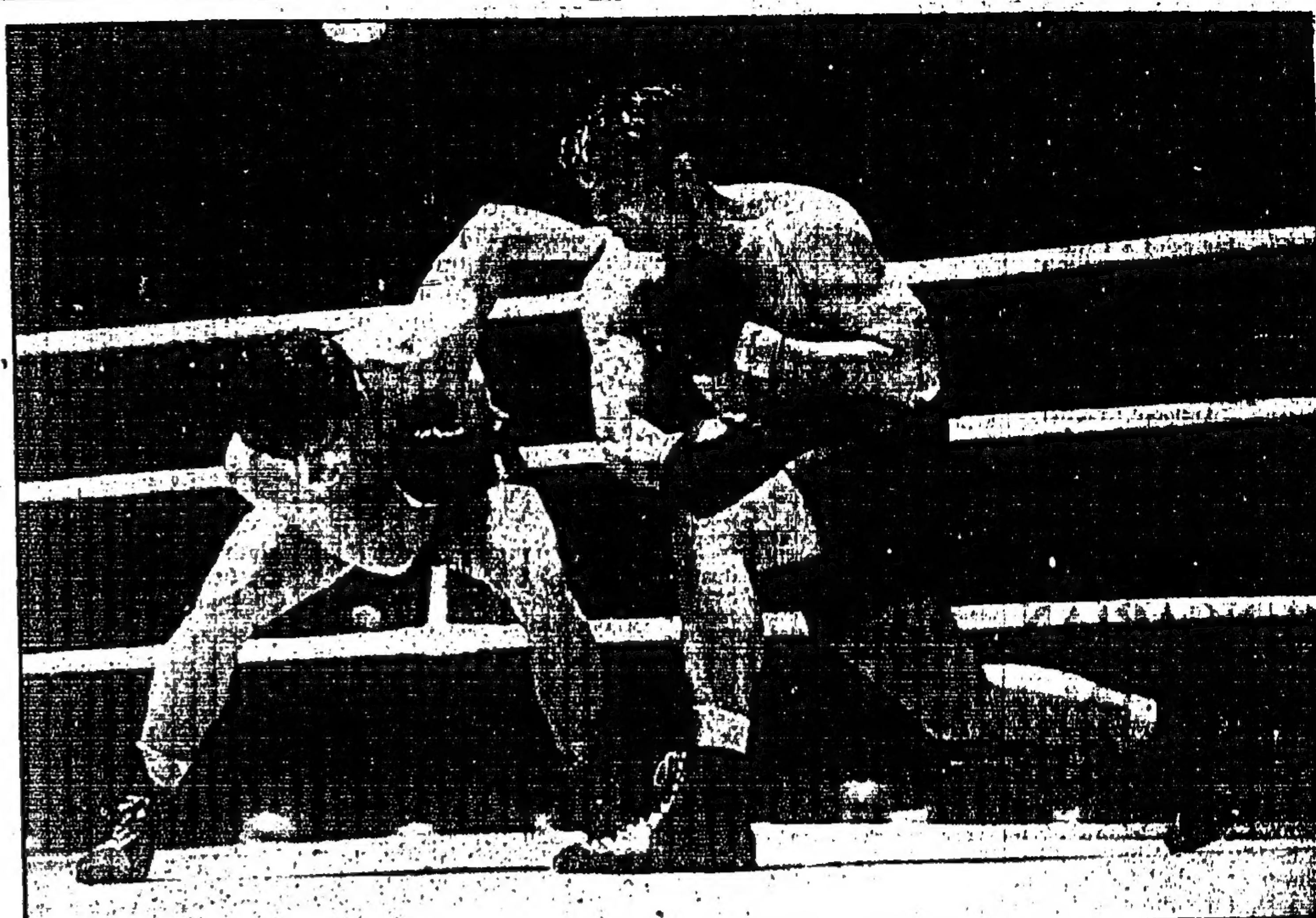
The following were the results of the open hardcourt tennis played at the Chinese Recreation Club yesterday:

David King and Cyril Kote-wall beat Ng Kam-chun and M. Ma 6-1, 6-2.
Z. L. Siu and Gordon Lum beat Y. P. Fung and Lau King 6-0, 6-4.
S. N. Tao and Pang Chiam beat Choi Tik-wong and T. P. Fung 6-0, 6-0.
Wing-kwong and Cheung Tin-shu drew with Ho Ka-lau and Daniel Chan with one set each. The game will be continued this week.

MONDAY'S RESULTS
The results of Men's singles (tennis) played at Chinese Recreation Club on Monday were as follows:
Choy Tin-wah lost to George Chua 4-6, 6-6; Edwin Tsui beat K. C. Dao 6-2, 6-1; Wong Suk-ki beat Mohan Chan 6-2, 6-1; and Choy Tin-wah beat D. Lo 6-4, 6-2.



THAT MAKES SIX AND
THEY'VE GOT ONE AND
I KNOW YOU WON'T WIN SO
I DON'T POST YOUR COUPON

Battersea Blacksmith Lands
An Empire Title

Don Cockell, the ex-Battersea Blacksmith, landed a 14th round knockout on Mark Hart of Croydon at the Harringay Arena to become the new British and Empire Lightweight Champion, succeeding to the titles vacated by Freddie Mills.

The picture above shows Cockell ducking away from a right swing by Hart.

The situation had changed by the time the picture to the right had been snapped. Here, with Hart on the ropes, Cockell slams home a right. Not soon after he was being presented with the Lonsdale belt by Mr J. Onslow Fane, Chairman of the British Boxing Board of Control (picture below).

SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

Back From The
Millionaires' Club
—With £28 Left

By BRUCE HARRIS

Billy Higgins, 26-year-old former Everton forward, arrived at Southampton in the Queen Elizabeth a week ago after giving up his £135 a month job with the Millionaires Club in Bogota, Colombia.

"I've just changed my last dollar into English money, and I've got exactly £28 in the world," he said. "I am very glad to be back. I do not think I shall venture out again."

He hopes to get back into the rules of the Scottish FA to join any other club—and that rule would be enforced by all possible and will apply for reinstatement to the Football Association.

"The other men in the Millionaires' team just would not play with me," he said. "Most of them were Argentinians. They saw English players coming out and they got frightened about their jobs. I just did not get the press. I was deliberately starved out of the game."

He said that he broke the contract originally though it was eventually terminated by mutual consent. The club paid his passage home.

NO HOME—NO JOB

"Now I have no home, no job and no money," he said. "I do not know what I am going to do. My wife Everton will put me on the transfer list. Higgins looked very fit and smart in a loosely fitting American style sports coat and seemed to have put on weight. His son, Billy, wore a cowboy outfit bought in New York and daughter Helen carried an American doll almost as large as herself."

SOCCER REVOLUTION?

It looks as though the whole system of soccer contracts as well as the rules of the Scottish Football Association will be challenged by the action which East Fifa players, George Atkin and Alan Brown, are proposing to take in Edinburgh Court of Session.

The Scottish players allege they are "in effect, prevented from earning their living in their chosen work." They are "prevented" they say, because they do not want to play for East Fifa and the club refuse to transfer them. The Scottish League upheld the club when the players appealed. The players will seek to prove that their retention is contrary to law.

BARRED BY RULES

As retained players, Atkin and Brown are not allowed by

BACK TO FIRST LOVES

Two athletes have relinquished voluntarily to concentrate on first loves. They are Jack Lumsdaine, British Pentathlon champion, and G. W. Elliott, who represented Britain in the European Decathlon.

Lumsdaine is, above all, a swimmer; in the 300 yards pentathlon he crawls for the first third and does the rest on his back. Of the four other sports—riding, running, shooting and fencing—he dislikes only running, says he cannot understand how anyone could take up this "torment" for pleasure.

Elliott played for the English Public Schools as rugby full-back before making the pole vault chief of his 10 decathlon phases. Three years ago he gave up rugby on Geoff Dwyer's advice, but has now reappeared in the Eastern Counties trials.

LAST GAME FOR VILLA?

Welsh International Trevor Ford is to leave Aston Villa. Several clubs are interested—though Ford wants to return to Wales—and these are to be informed that Ford is now "available for transfer."

PRIVATE TOUR

Surrey cricket captain, Michael Barton, is off on tour to India—but it's a business trip this time. However, he hopes to meet Surrey colleagues Laurie Fishlock and Jim Laker and see them in action with the Dominion cricketers. —(London Express Service)



WEEK-END HOCKEY

The following is the programme of first and second division League hockey matches for this week-end:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21
1st Division League
At 4.00 p.m.—Police "A" v Army at Sookunpo Ground, Umfreys, Manahan Singh and G. D. Durevitch.
2nd Division League
At 11.00 a.m.—Hongkong Hockey Club v Royal Air Force at Royal Navy No. 1 Ground, Umfreys, Manahan Singh and G. D. Durevitch.
At 11.00 a.m.—Argonauts v "A" at Police Ground, Umfreys, Manahan Singh and G. D. Durevitch.
At 11.00 a.m.—H.C.A.P. v University at Kai Tak Ground, Umfreys, Manahan Singh and G. D. Durevitch.
At 4.00 p.m.—Recreation v Royal Navy at Recreation Ground, Umfreys, Manahan Singh and G. D. Durevitch.

No Dramatic Changes

FINAL CALLOVER ON
THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE

London, Oct. 24.

Bookmakers shuffled the Cambridgeshire prices at the Victoria Club here tonight but there were no dramatic changes in the final callover.

Socrates remained a 6 to 1 favourite and his nearest market rivals were Fastnet Rock, Kelling and Hyperbole, all at 100 to 9, nearly twice the favourite's odds.

Thirteen horses were quoted and all were backed in a fairly strong market. Flash Royal, Zina, Periscope III, Tribal Song and Misty Light were steady but Burnt Brown and Valdesco weakened to 100 to 1 from 100 to 7 and 35 to 1 from 28 to 1 respectively.

Stormy Petrel was a strong order from 18 to 1 at the last callover to 100 to 1 following the announcement that "Eph Smith" would ride her in preference to her stable companion, Tribal Song.

THE QUOTATIONS

The quotations were:
6 to 1 Socrates,
100 to 9 Fastnet Rock, Kelling and Hyperbole,
100 to 8 Zina,
100 to 6 Burnt Brown and Stormy Petrel,
20 to 1 Flash Royal,
22 to 1 Periscope III,
33 to 1 Valdesco, Avocat, Tribal Song and Misty Light,
40 to 1 any other.—Reuter.

SCRATCHED

London, Oct. 24. Owing to the firm state of the going at Newmarket, the trainer of Newton Heath stated today that his charge will not run in tomorrow's Cambridgeshire Handicap.—Reuter.

FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Tournament Play Eliminates Luck

♠ 8753	10	♠ 402
♥ 1065	4	♥ A873
♦ 4753	4	♦ None
♣ 92	4	♣ KQ65

(DEALER)

♠ AQ	4	♠ AQ1084
♥ A103	4	♥ A103
♦ E-W vul.		

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2♥	Pass
3♣	Pass	3♦	Pass
5♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead—♦ 6

By OSWALD JACOBY

TOURNAMENT bridge is especially devised to eliminate the luck of the card. Everybody plays the same cards, and therefore nobody can complain that he lost because somebody else held better cards.

However, there is always the luck of the human factor. You can play against an opponent who puts up a poor defence whereas some other competitor plays against an opponent who puts up an inspired defence. These factors tend to even out so that a tournament is really a very fine contest of skill.

Even when your opponents in a tournament happen to put up the best possible defence, it is still often possible to counter them with equally skilful play and thus restore the balance. The hand shown today is a case in point.

The contract was five diamonds at several tables, and in most cases, West led the five of hearts. This made things pretty easy for declarer. He played a low heart from dummy at the first trick, and East took the ace. This gave South a chance to discard his queen of spades on dummy's king of hearts.

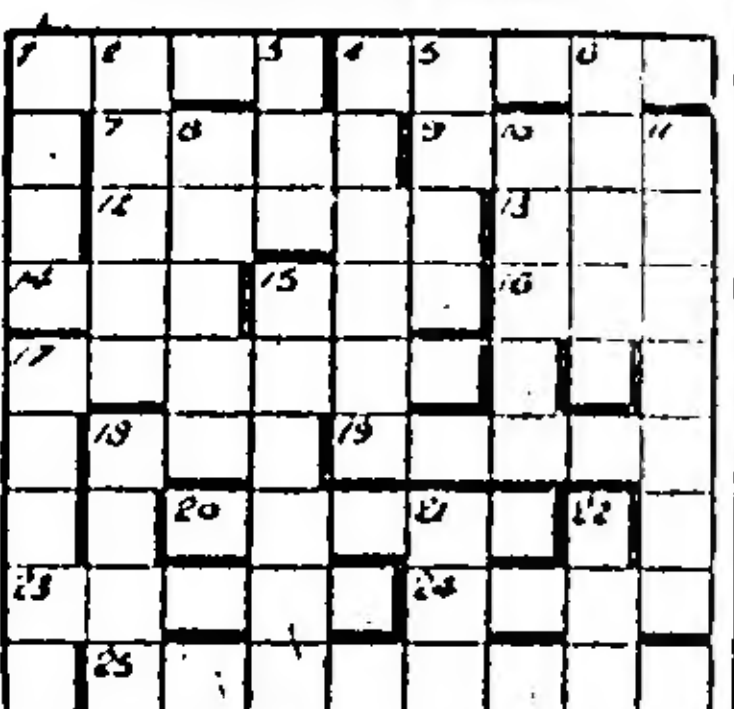
At one table West opened the six of diamonds. This was not such a favourable opening lead, and declarer had to play the hand for all it was worth.

He won the first trick with dummy's seven of diamonds and carefully returned the deuce of clubs. This play assured the contract if East held both the king and the queen of clubs. Otherwise, the contract would still depend on the spade finesse.

As it happened, East had both of the missing club honours. When he played the queen of clubs, South won with the ace of clubs, cashed the ace of diamonds, and returned a low club to dummy's nine. East could take his king of clubs but could not then defeat the contract. If he led hearts, dummy's king would win a trick and allow South to discard the queen of spades.

If East led anything other than hearts, South could take the jack and ten of clubs to discard both of dummy's hearts.

CROSSWORD



1. Should make a good impression (4)
 2. A painful twist to restrict one's efforts (5)
 3. Taken from one area only (4)
 4. Once upon a time, a king was followed by the synonym of folly (4)
 5. Whatever his behaviour he never loses his stripes (3)
 6. A way to give no dew (3)
 7. This way for a river in Kent (3)
 8. Here we have the fear of the reward (3)
 9. Change 22 down's initial, they're both animals (3)
 10. Could be the daily girl (3)
 11. A way to give no dew (3)
 12. One was written by Gray (3)
 13. Habit possibly (4)
 14. A birth and a rite for a long time (8)
- Down
1. One concludes that people in it have inside information (4)
 2. Having a lot to record, one has to go inside (5)
 3. Good too slow for a convict (3)
 4. Tell a yarn (4)
 5. Send you to the sunnier and the sadder together (4)
 6. A kind of bird that may be downy (3)
 7. One's glass will not be up mark unless it is clear with no clouds (3)
 8. Was it the desire to this that made Eve say (3)
 9. Holding the for one is a mark of favour (3)
 10. Much may mean houses (3)
 11. Felted (3)
 12. Often cited as an example of silliness (4)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1. Blandish, 2. Polymath, 3. Awash, 4. Oct, 5. Oiler, 6. House, 7. Stalling, 8. Tumbler, 9. Fawn, 10. Rev, 11. Tumbler, 12. Fawn, 13. Stalling, 14. Tumbler, 15. Fawn, 16. Rev, 17. Tumbler, 18. Fawn, 19. Stalling, 20. Tumbler, 21. Fawn, 22. Rev.

DUMB-BELLS



YOUR BIRTHDAY ... By STELLA

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25

If you are born today, you have a great deal of nervous energy, are a hard worker and have an excellent memory. These talents can be turned into business assets at an early age. Not the type to work for others, start out on your own as soon as possible. You dislike inactivity and unless there is something going on all the time, you will strike out for new fields to conquer.

You have a great deal of personal pride and your desire to succeed perhaps springs from your wish to have as much as your next-door neighbour. This is more true of you members of the fair sex, who are inclined to judge another

woman by her clothes. You are fond of having an extensive wardrobe and may become somewhat extravagant.

You have a bright, keen sense of humour and since you are, in addition, a conversationalist, you might become an interesting lecturer or public speaker. You like to be on the move all the time and are never happier than when travelling. If your work should take you globe-trotting so much the better. When you wed, select someone whose temperament is similar to yours, or much different might ensue.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Don't talk about others. Keep a confidence safely if one is given you today. A secret can be important.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Check all new business ideas carefully before accepting them. Take care of detail.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Social activities are favoured. If in politics, this evening is a good time for a speech.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 10)—Creative work is highly favoured. Begin some new job and you will be very successful.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—Perhaps you need to do some repairs around the house. This would be a good day for them.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—Take care of your health. You need all your energies for the work that is to be done.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Others may lose their tempers, but it would be wise for you to hang on to yours. Be the peacemaker.

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—See that all is well organized this morning and then follow a careful schedule.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—Don't take anything for granted. Investigate before you begin anything new at this time.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—A new way of doing an old job may bring excellent rewards. A friend can prove very helpful just now.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—Don't mix pleasure with business. Romance is not well favoured at this time, either.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Be sure of your values today. Romance and courtship are favoured for you. Know your own heart.

(Answers on Page 8)

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BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

There seems to be some mistake, as the actress said, when the stockbroker invited her to drink champagne from his golfing shoe. A telegram, addressed undoubtedly to me, says: Would you be willing to sign one year contract play Bogota Millionaires team?

Of course I would be willing, if the pay is good, and if I did not have to play much. In the first place, it would be an excellent advertisement for my books. But as it is Mr. H. V. Morton who is the footballer, I have wired back to him telling them to get him, too.

Narkover news
IT is not at every public school that the following incident could have taken place. A very rich parent came down to Narkover to visit his son. While he was with him a history master stole the magnificent car belonging to the father, changed the number plates, and drove it to a secret garage where Narkover's masters keep whatever they can pick up. He threw the original number plates into a corner, where a mathematics master found them, and kept them for future use. One day the mathematics master saw the magnificent car outside an inn near Narkover. He stole it, and substituted his number plates for the ones used by the history master. The police at once arrested him and restored the car to the rich parent. Dr. Smart-Alice's comment was: "Never switch number plates unless you know where your lot came from."

Life is like that
A PART from the Bats Club, all of whose members must keep upside down, I can think of nothing sillier than the American Goldfinch Swallowing Club. The members swallow live goldfish, for what that is worth.

Prednose: Do the goldfish live?
Myself: Possibly. A man in the Pacific threw an orange to a whale. The whale swallowed it. Another man dined the orange and they had a row. The first man pushed the second overboard and the whale gulped him down. The first man dived in to rescue him, and he, too, was swallowed. The crew harpooned the whale, and when they cut it open the two men were sitting on its liver, still arguing about the orange. Does that help you at all?

Prednose: No.
Myself: Oh.

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POCKET CARTOON

ARTIE'S HEADLINE



(London Express Service)

CHESS PROBLEM

By W. A. LEBEDEV and A. L. KOTENKIN

Black, 12 pieces.



White, 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in three.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Kt-B1, any 2. Q mates.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

SANDRA

By T. O. HARE

"FANCY meeting you!" I exclaimed. "You are the Cornelian aren't you?"

We had been at Oxford together. The Cornelian was secretary of the Ghost Club the year that I was president. Neither of us had seen or heard anything of the other for nearly 30 years.

"And this little girl," I said, "is she yours?"

"Indeed she is. Here, I've been married for the last 10 years."

"What's your name, my dear?" I asked.

"Sandra," she said shyly. "Is it now? The same name as your mother's?"

How did I know that?

(Solution on Page 2)

Check Your Knowledge

1. What does the general term "ringling" cover in connection with ships?
2. What is the literal meaning of cigarette?
3. How many shillings are there in an English pound?
4. What is meant by a congenital disease?
5. Who discovered Halley's comet?
6. Name the largest island of Japan.

(Answers on Page 8)

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FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Silver Suddenly Enters Commodity Boom

London, Oct. 24.

After five months of completely unchanged prices, silver suddenly joined the commodity boom today. It jumped four and a half pence in London, following an equally sudden jump of five cents (4½d.) in New York overnight.

The Mexican Government, which had been regularly supplying the New York market, withdrew all its offerings last night and indicated that the withdrawal might continue indefinitely because of shortage of stocks.

Agents for the Cuban Government who had been selling 78,000,000 ounces of silver formerly backing Cuba's paper money circulation, suspended all their offerings, to await developments.

Bullion experts expressed surprise that the withdrawal of Mexican offers should have affected prices so much. They thought the suspension of Cuban offerings might be the chief factor in the advance. Previously, Cuba's decision to replace silver with gold as backing for her currency had made enormous supply of Cuban silver available.

Its disposal by the Chase National Bank of New York, on behalf of the Cuban Government, had been responsible for the unique stability of silver prices in the face of strong demand and of the sharp advances in other commodities since the Korean outbreak.

Opinion in the London bullion market was that the Cuban Government had taken advantage of the Mexican withdrawal to instruct the Chase Bank to hold off selling for a few days, in the correct expectation that prices would jump.

Tin in London today edged up to a new all-time record of £917 1 ton against £910 yesterday. Reuter.

N.Y. Foreign Exchange

Closing rate, October 24

Canada (dollar)	US\$1.00
England (sterling)	2.48 1/2
France (franc)	2.48 1/2
Germany (mark)	2.48 1/2
Italy (lira)	2.48 1/2
Japan (yen)	2.48 1/2
Netherlands (guilder)	2.48 1/2
Portugal (escudo)	2.48 1/2
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West Germany (mark)	

American Recognition Of Peking Expected

Canberra, Oct. 24.

The Australian Opposition leader, Mr Joseph B. Chifley, said today that he would be very surprised if the United States did not shortly withdraw from the Asian theatre and recognise Communist China.

Speaking on the defence estimates in the Australian Budget debate, the Labour Party leader said that Australia must support honest governments overseas.

The Communists conquered China not because of Russian aid, but because of the corrupt government in power.

The South Korean Government was completely corrupt, "I am not defending Russia," Mr Chifley said, "but you cannot defeat Communism with corrupt governments. If we cannot fight Communism with honest governments, then we are no better than the Communists."

The people of Asia wanted self-government, the Opposition leader added. The American capitalist would have to learn to live with other creeds. The millions in Asia could not again be put under white domination.

"There has got to be some rearrangement of ideas about Asia," Mr Chifley said. He condemned the Budget as a "most fraudulent political document." The Government had promised to reduce spending, Mr Chifley said, yet it was higher than when Australia was in the middle of a war—1945.

Chiang's Firm Stand

Taipei, Oct. 24.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese Nationalist President, today took a firm stand on the status of Formosa.

"The sovereignty of Formosa belongs to the Republic of China, racially, culturally and legally," he said in a broadcast to the Formosan people on the eve of the fifth anniversary of its liberation.

"No matter how the international situation may change, and whether or not international justice can be upheld, we will strengthen our base of Formosa as a counter-offensive on the mainland," the President added.

The counter-offensive would be waged "for the destruction of the traitorous regime under Mao Tse-tung and Chou Teh, and for driving out Soviet Russia."

The Generalissimo said that China's declaration of war on Japan in 1937 automatically abolished the 1895 Treaty of Shimonoseki, by which Formosa and the Pescadore Islands, between Formosa and the mainland, were ceded to Japan.

China signed both the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations during the second World War, he added. Under the first it was agreed that Formosa and the Pescadores should be returned to China. And the Potsdam Declaration confirmed this—Reuter.

Soviet-Persian Border Talks

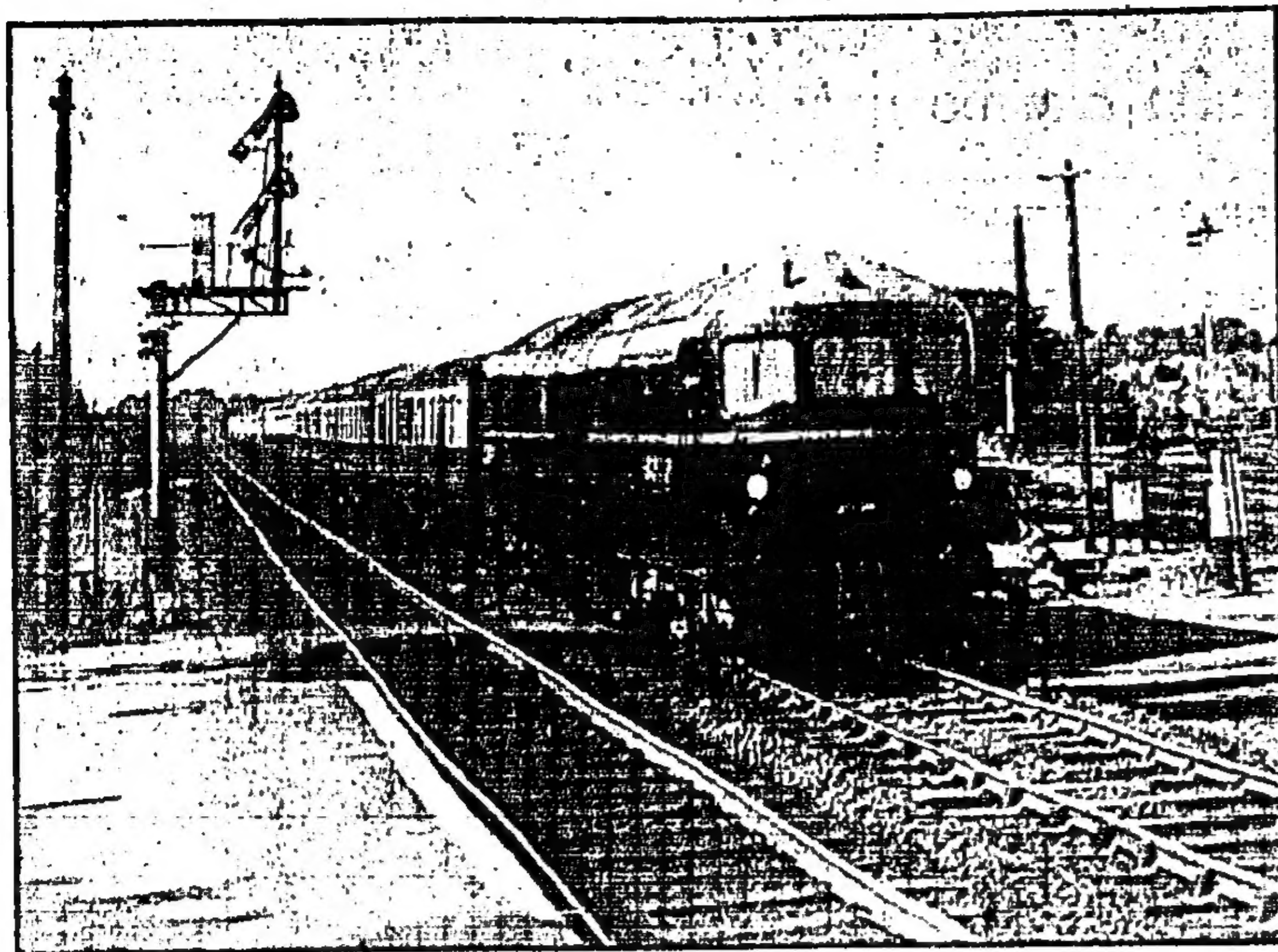
Tehran, Oct. 24.

A joint Soviet-Persian Commission is meeting on November 11 in the Caspian fishing port of Astara to try to settle a long-standing dispute on frontier demarcation, press reports said here today.

This follows an agreement reached recently between the Persian Prime Minister, Ali Razmara, and the Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Sadetkhov, and the release by the Soviet Government of all captured Persian frontier guards.

Disagreement over 11 unclearly marked points of the Soviet-Persian border has resulted in serious frontier incidents in the past—Reuter.

Gas-Turbine Locomotive



This first gas-turbine locomotive to travel on British railways, the 2,500 horse-power model made in Switzerland, is now in service hauling heavy express trains between London and Plymouth. Photo shows the locomotive pulling a train through Maidenhead on the way to London. It has reached a speed of over 80 miles an hour.

UNITED NATIONS LEARNED BY BITTER EXPERIENCE

Flushing Meadow, Oct. 24.

Mr Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, said here today he believed that there might be a better chance now than at any time since 1915 to build a truly peaceful world.

Addressing the special United Nations Day meeting of the General Assembly, Mr Lie said: "One of the lessons that the bitter experience of the past five years is helping us to learn is this: we shall not be able to prevent a third world war if member governments regard the United Nations as a mere convenience, to be used or set aside at will."

"Another of the lessons we are learning is that the United Nations can be made to work effectively for peace just as it exists today, without constitutional changes, provided that member governments make its success their primary purpose of their foreign policies in fact as well as in words."

"The third lesson we are learning is the lesson of patience," Mr Lie added. "We are beginning to make progress, I think, towards winning respect for the recommendations and compliance with the decisions of the United Nations."

"But we have a long way still to go. It takes time, still time, to establish the new patterns of conduct that the Charter calls upon governments to follow."

NEW WORLD ORDER
We must not forget that the United Nations Charter sets forth the principles of a new world order.

"This new world order must on the one hand, outlaw war as an instrument of change and, on the other hand, increase opportunities for peaceful change and progress in all parts of the world."

"The United Nations stands for a world order in which the rights and aspirations of majorities and minorities of all kinds are mutually protected and respected."

"The United Nations stands for a world order in which peoples and nations will have a better chance than ever before to improve their position in the world and to win a larger measure of freedom from poverty and fear."

"I believe there may now be before us a better opportunity than at any time since 1945 to build a truly peaceful world," Reuter.

FUTURE OF PEACE
Flushing Meadow, Oct. 24.

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"The United Nations has shown firmness in defending one of its fundamental principles," Reuter.

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New Delhi: Mr Rajendra Prasad, Indian President, said in a special broadcast message that India had always supported the United Nations and would continue to do so.

"The use of armed force in Korea had the refusal to cease using force had aroused among the United Nations that defensive reaction against war or the threat of war which is called collective security."

"For the first time, the world organization has, in the common interest, met force with force. The future of peace will largely depend on the outcome of this experience."

PRESSING APPEAL
The United Nations must also work to establish the conditions necessary for a peaceful solution of all problems. Thus in the Korean question the General Assembly had taken decisions which could not be interpreted as reflecting an attitude of passion or a spirit of vengeance or conquest.

Great Power disputes continued to shake the world and from this Assembly, which he said might be called "the Assembly of Collective Security," a pressing appeal arose.

It was the appeal of the peoples of the United Nations as expressed in the preamble to the Charter to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours. "To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security," Reuter.

RENEWED HOPE
London, Oct. 24.

The keynote of United Nations Day celebrations in most parts of the world today was renewed hope for a stable peace as a result of the Korean conflict.

Reuter cables from world centres gave the following picture of today's celebrations:

BERLINERS HEAR 'FREEDOM BELL'

Berlin, Oct. 24.

Tens of thousands of West Berliners massed before their City Hall today heard the first peal of the 10-ton "Freedom Bell" cast in London and presented by the American "Crusade for Freedom" to mark United Nations Day.

They heard General Lucius D. Clay, former United States Military Governor in Germany, dedicate the bell as a symbolic act of "warning to aggressors" and an "encouragement to those who are enslaved."

General Clay, watched also by the three Allied High Commissioners, the West German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, and many Western diplomats, pressed a button at noon to set the bronze bell pealing.

Its chime was broadcast to the world by over 2,000 Western radio stations. Simultaneously, bells were ringing throughout the United States and in American-occupied buildings in Germany. The bell—paid for by millions of Americans—was conceived by the "Crusade for Freedom" of which General Clay is President, as a symbol of Eastern European desire for freedom from Communist domination—Reuter.

Immediately after the first booming tremors had reached across the city roofs, the Soviet-controlled Berlin Radio, which referred to it as the "funeral bell," began a programme satirizing the ceremony.

The vast square before West Berlin's town hall was decorated with the 16 provincial flags of East and West Germany. Mourning crepe decorated the flags of the six provinces in the Soviet zone.

Black-shirted and black-uniformed industrial police and American-sponsored German organization for semi-military duties in West Germany stood on guard before the ceremonial chime.

Four red lamps will glow at night over the bell tower which houses the "Freedom Bell"—a reminder of the night when Berlin was divided into four zones. The vast crowd which assembled today in front of the West Berlin town hall included a large number of East Berliners, police officials declared—Reuter.

Defence Forces Must Be Built Up Now

—GEN. OMAR BRADLEY

Washington, Oct. 24.

General Omar Bradley told military leaders of the 12 Atlantic Pact powers today that mutual forces for common defence must be created now "or we may be forced to improvise them in the face of enemy attack" later.

General Bradley, chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, was welcoming members of the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The sessions of the Committee, composed of the Chiefs of Staff of each of the 12 nations, will lay the groundwork for a three-day session for their Defence Ministers starting on Saturday.

He noted that this was the third session of the Military Committee.

In Paris last December, he said, "We forged the strategic concept."

At the Hague in April: "We vitalised an over-all strategic plan and adopted the principle of balanced forces."

BALANCED FORCES
While General Bradley made no further mention of this point, it was pointed out here that the subject of "balanced forces" might produce differing views when the Military and Defence Ministers' sessions began trying to translate it into decisions on navy and air forces.

The United States' understanding of the term is that balanced collective forces mean that each nation should contribute what it is best equipped to do.

After referring to the plans for strategy and balanced forces laid at the previous meetings, the General asked: "Can friendly men become sufficiently united in the cause of peace to build integrated armed forces for the common security of all nations?"

"Now is the time for action, for we must either create these forces now—in time of opportunity, and a moment of peace—or we may be forced to improvise them in the face of enemy attack," Reuter.

FIRST IMPRESSION
London, Oct. 24.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that a copy of the French proposal for a European Army had been received and was being studied sympathetically.

The first impression here was that the new proposal represented a hopeful attempt to solve the problem of German rearmament within a secure European framework.

The statement by the French Prime Minister, M. Rene Pleven, today that as Western Germany benefited from the Allied security system it was right that she should contribute to the defence arrangements of the Atlantic Pact was welcomed here as particularly realistic.

Observers here considered it frankly unlikely that Britain would herself wish to form part of a European Army. They thought it more likely that the British Government would prefer, with Canada, the United States and a composite army from Continental Europe jointly to make up the integrated Atlantic Pact force—Reuter.

CRUEL LESSONS
Paris, Oct. 24.

France will push ahead with her plan for a European army, including a German contribution to defence, as soon as the Schuman coal-steel plan has been signed "in the very near future."

The French Prime Minister, M. Rene Pleven, told the National Assembly today that immediately after signature of the six-Power Schuman plan his Government would propose the constitution of a European army, taking account of the "cruel lessons of the past and the evolution which many Europeans of all countries want to see in Europe."

"Any step, he declared, directly or indirectly, with or without conditions, in the creation of a German army would re-create distrust and suspicion."

"The constitution of German divisions, of a German Ministry of Defence, would inevitably lead sooner or later to the reconstitution of a national army and, therefore, to the rearmament of German militarism," M. Pleven said.

Germany, though not a party to the Atlantic Pact, was called on to benefit from that system of security, M. Pleven continued.

"It is therefore right that she should furnish her contribution."

to putting Western Europe in a state of defence," he said. He said that the French Government remained convinced that war was not inevitable.

DIRECT CONTACTS
If had the profound conviction that, especially in regard to European questions, direct contacts between the United States, Russia, Britain and France would be useful. For such contacts to be fruitful nobody must have any doubts of the unshakable determination of the Western democracies to defend their territory against every aggression and the regime of free peoples against every subversion.

The nations of the Atlantic Pact must, therefore, seek without pause fulfilment of the defence programme they have drawn up, he added.

M. Pleven said that the French Government proposed "the creation of a European army attached to political institutions of a united Europe."

The suggestion is inspired directly by the recommendation adopted on August 11, 1950, by the Assembly of the Council of Europe asking for the immediate creation of a unified European army destined to co-operate in the defence of peace with the American and Canadian forces.

BRITAIN'S PART
It is on these bases that the French Government proposes to invite Britain and the free countries of Europe who agree to participate with France in the creation of a European army to carry out in common the realization of the principles which have just been enumerated. These studies would commence in Paris immediately after the signing of the treaty on the coal and steel plan," M. Pleven concluded.

In the debate which followed, the former Prime Minister, M. Paul Reynaud, declared that the question was no longer whether Germany would be re-armed but whether she will be re-armed with or without the agreement of France."

Supporting the Government's plans, he said he anticipated, to his great regret, that Britain would not like part in the European army.

He asked the Government if its policy was that of M. Guy Mollet, Socialist Minister for the Council of Europe, who stated at Strasbourg that he did not want a Europe without Britain.

This was the Government's policy, M. Reynaud said, the offer they were making today was condemned in advance, as the recent British Labour Party conference had shown a stiffening of the Party against Europe—Reuter.

WORKING GROUP
London, Oct. 24.

The North Atlantic Pact deputies today decided to establish immediately an economic and financial working group based upon the delegations to the OEEC of all North Atlantic Treaty countries.

An announcement said today that the new group will hold its first session shortly in Paris.

The communiqué said: "The North Atlantic Council deputies at their 27th meeting today decided to establish immediately, within the North Atlantic Treaty organization, an economic and financial working group based upon delegations to the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation of all North Atlantic Treaty organization countries."

"This new working group, which it is hoped will hold its first organizational meeting shortly, will enquire how statistical information furnished to the OEEC by the North Atlantic Treaty countries may be adopted so as to serve also the purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty organization."

"This working group will recommend what additional information should be furnished by the North Atlantic Treaty countries in order to assist the impact of their defence efforts on their economies and also their relative abilities to carry the burden of expanded defence requirements."

ECONOMIC DATA
It will advise on measures necessary to ensure that the economic data submitted by the North Atlantic Treaty countries adequately reflects the North Atlantic Treaty organization defence planning.

"In this way the Council of Deputies hopes to take advantage of the accumulated statistical background, the technical skills, and the habit and tradition of working together internationally in the field of economics that the OEEC delegations have developed over the past three years," the communiqué added.

The principal task of the new body will be to determine the financial contribution to be made by the Atlantic Pact powers to their three-year rearmament programme.

The body has been set up on the recommendations of a seven-power working group of the deputies which has been consulting in the last few days with members of the various delegations to the OEEC, who came to London for that purpose.

The countries represented on the working group were France, Norway, Holland, Italy, Britain, Canada and the United States.

The decision to base the economic and financial working group on the OEEC is understood to be a move to avoid duplication—Reuter.

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